FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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ON PROMPT PAYMENT.

The following article on prompt payments, which we copy from the Philadelphia Bulletin, is to the point, and at this time of general depression commends itself to the consideration of every reader:

One bill paid settles twenty. Money, says an old proverb, was made round that it may roll. Set one dollar a rolling and it will start twenty more. The great cause of the present distress is a sudden arrest in the circulation of money. If to-morrow morning everybody would buy as of old and sell as of old, there would be prompt relief. Some advance—in fact a very remarkable advance towards this state of affairs, would be at once made, if every person in this city who has the means of paying bills due would do so at once.

Pay up! You may be economising, but that which is justly, fairly and honorably due, does not come within the scope of *economy*. You might as well include availing yourself of a facility for stealing under the head of "economy." When you have anything to pay in these times, search your conscience and decide candidly and fairly, whether you can by any amount of effort or exertion spare it, and whether the sacrifice of any luxuries will enable you to meet just demands. Rely upon it, that instead of being backward now in meeting bills, this is precisely the time of all times when you ought to pay them. It is no exaggeration to say that the man who sets a dollar into circulation in such times does ten, yes twenty times as much good as at another. Every example of action, of energetic life and of honesty in these days is a benefit.

Pay up! To be sure, it is not difficult to shirk paying debts in these times—not difficult to shirk even your own sense of right and duty. A man asks you to settle "that little bill." Perhaps you really cannot, and then it would be absurd to say anything. But perhaps you can—only "don't want to!" And the poor creditor can say nothing; for who would dare to do anything in such hard times, when the forecloser of a mortgage would—and very justly too—run the risk, if not of the next lamp-post, at least of tar and feathers? Of course, you can avoid payment very easily. But if you are a christian, a philanthropist, a decent citizen, and, what sums up in one word, a gentleman, why then "shell out" as speedily as you can.

Pay up! None but those who live out in the great world, who see the practical effects of a panic, or who have them constantly reported to them in many forms—as all editors do—and who trace the matter out philosophically, can have any idea of the vast amount of real solid good which is done, among the sadly pinched at a time like this, by the paying up of one small bill. You who hate to let a dollar slide from between your fingers think this over. In ordinary times you are liberal—you subscribe as you ought to the "Union Benevolent" and other charitable associations—but now under the inundating influence of a panic, you cling to every cent as if it was a life-preserver. Rely upon it, that if you had the power of taking in and seeing all things on the square, you would find that by paying one small bill now, you would do more good than by *giving away* the same amount at another time.

Pay up! Bad as things are, they will not last forever, and when sunshine gleams again over the country, it will be remembered who it was that acted decently during the storm—who it was showed nerve and spirit and liberality—and who was timid, and illiberal, and unkind. If everybody would only put their shoulders to the wheel, bad as times are, we could get out of this Slough of Despond, and though we might bring not a little mud away on our garments, we should still be better off than we are. Pay up!

The Steamship Great Eastern.—The editor of the Utica Herald, who is now in England, thus describes this leviathan of the deep. He says:

"I have seen the Great Eastern. I assure you that no description can convey a just idea of her gigantic magnitude. Standing upon the bank of the Thames, high and dry, her immense hulk entirely visible, and presenting her broad-side to the river, she seems more like some monster of fairy tale than a living prosy product of human brain. Every other object, even the river, is dwarfed beside her. Standing at her keel (if she has one) and looking up to her bulwarks, is very much like looking up to the dome of St. Paul's. The people walking the deck are dwindled to mere pigmies, while the saloon windows appear mere black specks. You ascend to her upper deck by a series of stairways which rites your mettle somewhat, and as you gain the top and look down your head reels over the dizzy distance. Standing at one extreme of the ship and looking toward the other is like looking over a large field of iron deck. If you commence at one extreme and walk until you have performed the circumference of the deck, you will find that you have traversed one quarter of a mile. I will not trouble you with the details of her size further than to remark that while the tonnage of a first class merchant packet is from 1,000 to 1,600, hers is 22,000! that her length is 680 feet and her breadth 83 feet; that 10,000 tons of plates of iron and three millions of rivets have been used in her construction; that she has four decks, and 400 feet length of saloons; that the diameter of her cylinders is six feet; that she has ten anchors, weighing an aggregate of 583 tons; that she has ten boilers and one hundred and twelve furnaces; that her paddle-wheels will be propelled by four engines with cylinders of *fourteen* feet stroke; that she has moreover a screw propeller of twenty-four feet in diameter, with a shaft of 160 feet in length; that her passenger accommodation is 800 first class, 2,000 second class, and 1,200 third class; that her crew will consist of four hundred men; that her sails are to be hoisted and her anchors heaved and weighed by steam engines; that she is to have six masts, and that she is to manufacture her own gas on board. She has no keel and will have no bowsprit.

"So far from looking awkward and unwieldly, she is one of the finest models I have ever seen. If she is only launched safely I have little doubt of her success as a sailer. It is not possible that she can be launched for several weeks yet, the averment of the Times to the contrary notwithstanding."

Correspondence of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser

LONDON, October 23, 1857.

The state of the money market is still the sole subject of attention, and as it has undergone little change, there is scarcely anything to report by the present packet.

Public confidence is unimpaired. Investments in the funds are numerous, and there has been a complete absence of commercial failures. Considering that the Bank minimum rate is now 8 per cent., with a possibility that at any moment it may be raised to 9, which would be higher than has ever been known, these statements are as remarkable as they are satisfactory.

Even from Glasgow, where the losses from your side have thus far been most severely felt, there are no accounts to awaken anxiety as to the general stability of the trade of the place. The stoppages announced by the previous packet, although in the aggregate very large, were confined to a set of speculative firms, who for some years have been regarded with caution, and out of this circle there seems to be no rumor of any extensive difficulty. The Western Bank of Scotland will be the chief sufferer. But this establishment has a large capital and a numerous and wealthy propriety, and consequently there has been no apprehension of its being seriously affected. It has a reserve fund of a quarter of a million sterling, and the worst the stockholders have to apprehend is that, during the next year or two, they must be content with diminished dividends. The manager to whom the mischief is attributed has been required to resign, and a more prudent regime will henceforth be established.

In London all the banks, both private and joint stock, are thoroughly sound.

GOOD SIGNS.

The fair price property brings when offered for sale in this part of the State, does not indicate that the times are very hard. At Monroe, Union county, last week, a lot of negroes sold at as high a price as they would have brought six months ago. A little girl, probably not more than 8 years old, brought $550; a woman, 60 years old, with rheumatism, sold for $250. Others equally as high.

We learn that at a sale in Steele Creek neighborhood, in this county, property of all kinds brought its full value, and in many cases what might be considered high prices were paid.

We have never believed that there was any good reason why the people in this section should so universally cry "hard times." A merchant in Charlotte, who deals largely in Dry Goods, told us the other day that his sales in October were larger than ever before, and the probability was that the November business would be equally as good. We have heard other merchants, also, speak of their large sales. Now, we are not prepared to say whether these large sales are induced by a plentiful supply of money in the pockets of buyers, or by the cheapness of the goods offered—no doubt both have their influence, but particularly the latter, if we may be allowed to express the opinion on the *ipse dixit* of the merchants themselves.

One thing is certain, if those who have money would loosen their purse-strings a little and pay their debts, everybody would feel easier and trade would progress briskly. Try it.—*Char. Dem.*

The Forces in India.—An official return, made up to the 10th ultimo, has been compiled by Capt Elphinstone, R. E., of the Topographical and Statistical Department at the War Office, showing that the total number of her Majesty's troops in India is 29,384 men, besides 29,611 on their passage out. Of these there are 21,884 in the Bengal Presidency, and 18,390 on their way to Bengal; in the Madras Presidency there are 2,426, and 2,210 on their way; in the Bombay Presidency there are 5,074, and 9,011 on their way. The European troops of the East India Company number altogether 18,260 men, of whom 6,800 are in Bengal, 4,960 in Madras, and 4,520 in Bombay; besides 1,900 European officers and men from the disbanded native regiments. The native troops who still continue on duty in the service number altogether 128,000 men, of whom 46,880 are in Bengal, 50,880 in Madras, and 30,240 in Bombay. On the opposite side the number of the native troops in the Bengal Presidency disbanded or disarmed is estimated at 26,750, and the number of those who have mutinied at 58,230. Of the latter 8,300 are cavalry and 48,600 infantry, with 700 of the artillery and 730 of the engineers. In the Madras Presidency, 38 men of a cavalry regiment have been disarmed and 380 men of another regiment have attempted to mutiny. In the Bombay Presidency 850 men have been disbanded and 200 have mutinied.

The Capitol.—In the extension of the new capitol at Washington, Congress ordered the construction of two immense brazen doors, with suitable devices, in bas relief, for the new extension, and Mr. Crawford was requested to execute the work. Mr. Crawford was unable to construct but one, and requested that the other might be entrusted to Mr. Rogers. This was accordingly done, and Mr. Crawford chose for his design the Revolution and some of its stirring incidents, and Mr. Rogers, the discovery of America by Columbus, including the chief incidents in his grand career. We are informed that this is one of the most splendid achievements of American genius which has yet been given to the world. The door, a huge folding door, is some thirty feet in height, and the various panels illustrate the different stages of the progress of Columbus, from the first conception of his mighty project up to its grand execution, which is magnificently illustrated in the arch, and then, on the successive descending panels, other striking incidents of his course, including his shameful imprisonment, and, at last, his death.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

In France, they have a project under consideration for uniting England with the continent, by means of a tunnel,—that is to say, a sub-marine avenue, *under* the British Channel, between Dover and Calais. An eminent engineer has the matter in hand; and all the most prominent men of science say the scheme is practicable, and would be executed at a moderate cost. The Emperor is said to be highly delighted with this scheme of "annexation," while in England it is received apparently with not less favor.

Caution to Country Dogs.—An occurrence which took place in this city last week, should be a caution to all country dogs. A wagoner from Talladega had his dog down with him, and in the course of business it became necessary for that dog to bite Ben Dexter. However, since that dog had last visited the city, the Western manufacturers had adopted the use of strychnine in making their liquor—of which fact Browzer was unaware. Suffice it to say, he *bit Ben and died!*

Montgomery Mail.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 12, 1857.

STARTLING NEWS FROM NEW YORK.—Yesterday's mail brought us the following item, received by telegraph at Petersburg:—

New York, Nov. 9.—The hunger mob charge Mayer Wood with humbuggery, and threaten to drag him out of his office. Fifty policemen have been sent to protect him. Assistant Treasurer Cisco, in consequence of the threats of the mob telegraphed to Washington for troops to protect the Sub-treasury, Marshal Rynders has also telegraphed for troops.

The condition of things is certainly in the highest degree alarming in New York, Philadelphia, Newark, and perhaps other cities in which thousands of workmen and laborers have been thrown out of employment by the panic. These people are crying out for "*Bread or Blood.*" Incited by the outrageous demagogism of Mayor Wood, in his late electioneering Message to the city councils of New York, they contend, as he said, that they have a right to be fed at the expense of the city, and that if not so fed they would be excusable if they helped themselves to any body's property. He also said that it will be better to feed the vicious who will avail themselves of an opportunity to plunder and pillage, than to pay the citizens for their property after it is stolen or destroyed. Such loose morality as this naturally had its effect upon the "vicious," and they appear to be on the eve of putting it in practice. One of them told his followers, in a speech from the steps of the Custom House in Wall street, that "there were twenty millions of dollars in that street, while they were starving for want of work."

The meetings and processions are composed almost entirely of foreigners.

One of the remedial measures proposed by the General Superintendent of the Police is to arm 220 of the most trusty policemen with revolvers. The telegraph would bring them all to any required point in a few minutes, and it is supposed that the mere exhibition of such formidable instruments will quell almost any disturbance.

The memory of the Astor Place riots, some 12 or 15 years ago, and the use of ball cartridges to such terrible effect, has kept the peace in New York until very lately. It is quite likely that the same scene will soon again be re-enacted to a more fatal extent.

P. S. This morning's mail brings us only the following items on the subject:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10

Defence of the Sub-Treasury at New York.—Lieut. General Winfield Scott informs President Buchanan, that he has taken precautionary measures to defend the Sub-Treasury at New York in case of an attack by the mob.

PROSCRIBING BALTIMORE.—They used to say that the single Whig who rejoiced in a residence at Holley Shelter, New Hanover County, N. C., was never allowed to vote, the Judges at that precinct having failed to discover any clause in the Revised Statutes permitting a Whig to vote. The Democracy of the Union seem disposed to adopt the same rule of action with regard to Baltimore. The people of that City and of the State of Maryland presumed to differ in their views of public policy from the other Southern States at the last Presidential election, and by way of showing them that in this free country they have no right to differ from the majority, the Democratic press commenced a war upon Baltimore to break down its character and destroy its business. Baltimore, however, has continued to prosper, and opposition to Democracy has prospered also. It is now coolly proposed by the Democracy to refuse its Representatives their seats in Congress! and the Washington States, which says that such an act will "worthily commence the session of a Democratic Congress," also says that there is scarcely a doubt that the Baltimore Congressmen will be ejected.

The plea for this high-handed act is that the Baltimore Know Nothings are riotously inclined. There is much more rioting in Baltimore than there should be, it is true. But the Democrats have quite as much to do with it as the Know Nothings; and at the late election, but for the Mayor's activity, would have created great disturbances with the aid of their friends imported from Washington City for the purpose. Both parties are "tarred with the same stick," elsewhere as well as in Baltimore. And we see no reason why Baltimore should be proscribed and New York petted, except that they *will* take who have the power; and that Baltimore with half the violence gives half as large a majority for Know Nothingism as New York does for Democracy.

REVIVAL OF RELIGION.—We learn that large additions have been made recently to the Presbyterian Church at Carthage, Moore county. On Sunday last, 49 persons were received into the Church, and much interest is still felt throughout the community.

SECRETARY OF STATE.—The Governor and Council have appointed Rufus W. Page, Esq. to fill the office of Secretary of State, vacant by the death of Wm. Hill. Mr. Page is Mr. Hill's son-in-law, has long been his assistant, and is thus familiar with the business of the office.

CAPE FEAR & DEEP RIVER.—A correspondent of the Raleigh Standard writes that he recently learned at Haywood that Mr. Morrell, of New York, had concluded a contract with the Deep River Navigation and other Companies for opening the river by the 1st October next, and had already begun operations.

CRUEL PARENTS.—We have shown beyond contradiction that almost every Bank in North Carolina is the offspring of the democracy—that that party passed the charters, with just such provisions as suited its views of public policy, with such restrictions against over issues, suspension, oppression of the people, and all other real or imaginary evils, as the party thought necessary. They were not, or at least professed not to be, the friends of the bankers, but of the people, in framing those charters. Well, one might reasonably hope, that these institutions of their own creation were as near perfection, in their eyes, as the wit of man could make them, and that they would receive fair play, to say nothing of kindness, at the hands of their creators. But what do we see? The democrats not only make the banks, and become stockholders in them, but use them as much as they can by borrowing money from them whenever they want it and can get it. But no sooner does a public calamity overtake the country, and make it expedient for the public good for the banks to suspend specie payments, than the whole pack of Locofocos, "Tray, Blanche and Sweetheart," are after them in full cry, and after those who, having no hand in creating them, are yet willing to have justice done them, and unwilling to cry them down because Locofocoism when it created them failed to make them perfect. One harps upon their authority to issue two or three dollars in notes for one of capital, as an evil. Well, who put it in the charters? The Locofocos. But that cannot be an evil when the banks really issue less than one dollar for every dollar of capital. If it be wrong to issue less than dollar for dollar, was it ignorance or corruption which induced the Locofocos to allow an issue of three for one? Another complains that if an individual refuses to pay his debts he is broke, while the banks only suspend, and the public tolerates this. Well, if an individual refuses to pay his debts, he can be sued and his property taken to pay principal and 6 *per cent. interest;* whereas if a bank refuses to pay, it also can be sued and its property taken to pay principal and 12 *per cent. interest.* Again: it is complained by these financial quacks that it is the issue of small notes that is the great evil. If so, who put the authority in the charters? But that this is not the cause is manifest from the fact that the banks of Pennsylvania and many of the Virginia banks were the first to suspend, though small notes are neither issued nor circulated in those States; whilst New York was among the last to suspend, though that State is flooded with small notes; and the Bank of Fayetteville, the only Bank in North Carolina which has in circulation the smallest denomination of notes, has not suspended at all!

It is said that "corporations have no souls," but if there is one of them in North Carolina which has so small a soul as one of these Locofoco demagogues, it is to be pitied indeed.

All Gain and No Loss.—The Bank of Cape Fear has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent., payable on and after the 9th inst. The Bank of Cape Fear is in a state of suspension, and if you present one of its notes, bearing on its face a promise to pay on demand, you are coolly told you can't get the specie—that the promise will not be fulfilled; but if you are a stockholder you can get a dividend. Such is a bank, and such its privileges over those of individuals. The profits are reaped, but the promises broken.

Raleigh Standard.

We don't see where are the so-called "privileges over individuals." A good many individuals, for instance, owe us, (and the Standard too, we doubt not,) both by note and account, who very coolly decline to pay either specie, or bank notes, or produce, or any thing else, yet who do not hesitate to apply hundreds of dollars for food and clothing, and for many less necessary articles for their own use. The bank, under such circumstances, is *privileged* by law to pay 12 per cent. interest, whilst the ill-used individual is let off with 6 per cent. for breaking his promises. Individuals certainly make money and spend money while in a state of suspension, against which the Standard has no complaint to make. It is only the banks which must not do such things.

But it is well known that the banks do pay out considerable specie, notwithstanding the suspension. They do not, we believe, refuse applications for change or indeed for reasonably larger sums, when needed for legitimate business operations. They have suspended more to protect the public than themselves,—to keep Northern brokers from draining the State of specie. The Legislature, by the penalty of 12 per cent. interest, has legalized suspension, well knowing, from experience, that there are periods when suspension becomes a necessity.

But if the banks were to decline paying dividends, and thus cut off the School Fund, and stop the Common Schools throughout the State, should we not hear complaints of *that* from the Standard? We suspect so.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON.—The total receipts are 290,827 bales, against 536,505 bales last year. Decrease, 245,678 bales.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—The Salisbury Banner proposes that the Democratic State Convention be held in February next. The Standard dissents, and says April. Of course April will be the time. Let the faithful be ready for the conflict, which we suppose will be hotter in the Convention than out of it.

NORMAL COLLEGE.—The Raleigh Christian Advocate says that the number of students at this institution in Randolph County, N. C., exceeds that at any Southern Methodist College, and is larger than ever before.

N. C. STOCKS.—Sales at New York on Saturday last at 82½.

MONEY MATTERS.—The Baltimore Patriot is glad to state that confidence is increasing in that city, and financial affairs generally gain ease. The Banks are discounting most of the good paper offered, and capitalists are investing freely. Exchanges have largely declined. On New York exchange is abundant at 3 to 3½ per cent.; on Boston at 2; and on Philadelphia at 1. Gold is selling at 3 per cent. premium. N. C. Bank notes at 4½ to 6 per cent. discount.

The money market at New Orleans is decidedly easier, and confidence is being gradually restored.

At Boston money matters have assumed a very cheering aspect.

The Grocers' Steam Sugar Refining Company in New York has made a bad failure. Its capital was $750,000, which is all supposed to be lost, and the assets insufficient to pay $600,000 of other liabilities.

George A. Clark, Assistant Cashier and Paying Teller of the N. Y. Grocers' Bank, has absconded, after defrauding the bank of $68,000.

The N. Y. Independent says,—

The sales by importers during the week have been limited to those at auction. Of the goods offered only a portion was sold, and prices realised were low, even for choice French goods at a credit of four months. Few or no orders are being sent out for the Spring trade. The "extended" indebtedness to Europe will have to be liquidated before heavy importations are again made. The contrast of business between this last October and that of October 1856, is strikingly shown in the receipts at custom in each of these years:—

In October, 1856, the receipts were	$3,549,737 98
Do 1857, do do only	892,110 43
A difference of	$2,657,627 55

equal to seventy-five per cent.

The domestic commission houses do not appear to be doing any business of moment. The jobbers continue to sell to a moderate extent, but at low prices, mostly for cash. There is no doubt that all staple goods will pay well for keeping another year, as production is so much reduced, and the cost of the raw material is not falling. Large sales can only be effected at prices below cost. When the demand becomes active, some time hence, there will be found few goods, in comparison, to supply the market. No large business is now expected until the farmers have sent their crops to market, which will not be till after next spring. With this prospect of trade, the disposition will be to keep on hand small stocks. It will take another harvest to set all things right.

GRAIN.—Thirty ships are now loading with grain and flour at New York for Europe. Each ship will carry about 20,000 bushels. Such a wholesale exportation of these two staple articles is unprecedented.

Forty-seven vessels, with 600,000 bushels of wheat, are now afloat from the upper lake ports for Oswego.

A PROTECTIVE TARIFF.—The Philadelphia Press, Col. Forney's paper, (supposed to be the confidential organ of President Buchanan,) publishes an elaborate and able communication in favor of a high protective tariff, as the remedy of all others for the ill condition of financial affairs.

This is a sign worth noting. Have the powers that be found out that they will be driven to the adoption of a higher tariff at the next session of Congress? And are Pennsylvania Coal and Iron so strong in the person of a Pennsylvania President, that it is intended to discriminate in favor of protection to American productions?

DUPLIN COUNTY FAIR.—A correspondent of the Wilmington Journal speaks in glowing terms of the success of the Fair at Kenansville last week, and of the admirable address of Wm. W. Holden, Esq. which is to be published.

A white man named Jos. Underwood, said to be a native of Union County, was arrested in Charlotte on Friday night last, whilst negotiating with a negro man belonging to David Parks, Esq., (in Mr. P.'s Kitchen,) to induce him to runaway. The negro informed his master of Underwood's proposition, and took care that an officer should be so placed as to overhear the conversation and thus have a legal witness of the rascal's guilt. Underwood was committed to jail. He says that others were connected with him in the business.

Hon. Robert Toombs has been re-elected a Senator from Georgia. At the last session of Congress Mr. T. was a democrat.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.—The Washington Union gives a complete list of the members of the next Congress, which will meet on the 1st Monday of next month. In the Senate there are 35 Democrats, 25 Opposition (Republicans and Americans,) and 2 vacancies. In the House of Representatives, 128 Democrats, 92 Republicans, and 14 Americans.

Relic of the Central America.—It is stated that last week a body was picked up on the Atlantic beach, a little North of Cape Hatteras, with a belt around it containing gold dust. No doubt it was the corpse of one of the passengers of the ill-fated Central America. Other dead bodies have been seen floating in the neighborhood.—*Wil. Herald.*

A Favorable Sign.—A large number of unfinished buildings upon which work was suspended a few days ago, are again in progress.

Journal of Commerce.

Resuming.—Many of the mills and factories in New England are now resuming work,—among them the Union Manufacturing Co. of Norwalk, Ct., the Chicopee (Mass.) mills, and the Massasoit Flour mills at Fall River. The American Print Works at Fall River, it is believed, will also soon commence running.

Journal of Commerce.

Newspapers for Produce.—The Chicago Tribune has the following announcement in large type at the head of its second page:—

"This paper sent one year for three bushels of wheat or six bushels of oats."

Bank of Wilmington.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Bank of Wilmington was held at their banking house yesterday.

The old board of Directors was re-elected, viz: Jno. McRae, Alfred Martin, J. H. Blossom, J. L. Hathaway, L. A. Hart, H. P. Russell, Robert Norfleet.

The question as to whether any dividend would be declared, and if so how much, was submitted for the consideration of the stockholders. The net profits since the last dividend being about six per cent. Some disposition was shown to have the whole divided; others favored 5 per cent., and the general feeling seemed in favor of 3 per cent, until the Bank should resume specie payments. It was resolved to declare a dividend at the usual time of such amount as the Directors deemed best.

At the meeting of the Directors, Jno. McRae was re-elected President; S. Jewett re-elected Cashier; and W. L. Smith re elected Teller.

Wilmington Herald.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Company.—We understand that the gross earnings of this Road for the year ending Sept. 30th 1857, were $494,508 56, and the cost of "operating proper" $224,502 22, leaving $270,006 42, as nett earnings.

During the year $65,173 42 was expended in filling up trestle work and in the purchase of *additional* engines and machinery. These expenses are considered as chargable to construction and equipment, and are not included in the account for operating the road for the past year.

Wilmington Journal.

A Mormon War.—Each fresh arrival of intelligence from Utah confirms the reports of preparations by the Mormons to resist the entrance of the United States troops into their Territory, and gives consistency to the opinion that we are on the eve of a Mormon war. The news of the approach of an armed force to coerce them into submission has not the awe-inspiring effect upon the Mormons which was at first expected. They are levying armies of their own; raising infantry, equipping cavalry, and organizing for desperate resistance to the approach of the Government troops. They are building forts, planting garrisons, laying in provisions, and putting themselves in a posture of defence. They will not act on the defensive. They will take the field, meet the invading army long before it gets within sight of their chief city, make attacks upon it from fortified strongholds in the mountains, harass its march, cut off its supplies, and perhaps leave it destitute of provision and shelter, to perish of hunger and cold in midwinter on the desert.

The problem of the ability of one hundred thousand people, inspired by a blind religious fanaticism, concentrated in a well-provisioned city in the midst of the mountains, eleven hundred miles from the base of operations of an invading force, the question of the ability of a people so situated to hold out against such a power as the United States is about to be solved. We have our forebodings as to the result. The Mormons, if hard pushed, can rally ten thousand fighting men. By judicious leagues with the surrounding tribes of Indians they can augment this force to twelve thousand. Being chiefly an agricultural people, without any outlet for their products, they can supply themselves with an abundance of provisions. They can fortify the mountain passes, and dispute, step by step, the approach of an invading force; while they can render their savage allies efficient instruments by sending them out to annoy and harass their enemies.

The body of the troops will not be able to reach Salt Lake City, even if the Mormons allow them to march unmolested, before the dead of winter. Arriving at such a time, they will be completely at the mercy of their enemies. We have much confidence in the officers in charge of this expedition, and rely much on the spirit of the troops under them; but the officers and troops will prove themselves worthy of even more confidence than we repose in them if they save themselves from utter ruin in the face of the obstacles in their way.—*St. Louis Evening News.*

An Odd-Shaped Ear of Corn.—We have before us an ear or a bunch of ears of corn, which strikes us as rather a curiosity. It consists of one full grown central ear, and of *six* smaller and shorter ears growing around it. The grains on the smaller ears are large and well filled, as are those on the central one, which is perfect, down to the base, even where surrounded by the shorter ears or "nubbins." It was raised by Mr. Jas. W. Williams, of Holly Shelter district, in this county. We don't know whether this is the beginning of a new fashion—if so, it will go ahead of the Chinese Sugar Cane.—*Wil. Journal.*

Three Crops.—Mr. R. W. Collins, of Burgaw District in this County, has sent us six Apples, four of them being of the second and two of the third crop of the present year. Those of the second crop are very fair—those of the third are perfectly formed and colored, but small.—*Ib.*

MARRIED,

At Lilesville, Oct. 27, by the Rev. Mr. McIbbin, Col. J. D. PEMBERTON, of Mangum, to Mrs. LAURA F. INGRAM, only daughter of N. P. Liles, Esq.

N. C. Advocate copy.

In Montgomery County, Oct. 29, at Mr. Matthew Boroughs's, by E. G. L. Barringer, Esq., MONTFORD PARSONS to Miss ELIZABETH GILLIS, daughter of Malcom Gillis.

Near Wadesboro', on the 28th ult., by the Rev. T. R. Walsh, the Rev. H. C. PARSONS, of the S. C. Conference, to Miss CORNELIA F., daughter of W. R. Leak, Esq., of Anson county.

In Chapel Hill, by Rev. D. A. Shipp, on the 27th day of October, Dr. A. M. ROBERTSON to Miss SALLIE NUNN, of Chapel Hill.

In Orange county, on the 4th inst., by the Rev. Thomas Lynch, Rev. P. T. PENICK, of Concord, to Miss ELIZA J., daughter of Mr. Wm. J. Bingham.

DIED,

In Clinton, yesterday evening, Mrs. MARY JANE WILLIAMS, relict of the late Blaney Williams.

In Wilmington, on Tuesday morning, Mr. WM. B. THOMAS, aged 45 years, 4 months.

At Carthage, on Tuesday last, after a brief illness, Mr. DONALD KELLY, eldest son of the late John B. Kelly, Esq.

In Chapel Hill, on the 5th inst., of pneumonia, SAMUEL WILLIAMS, aged about 48 years.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh & Co's Line. Oct'r 9, 11 and 12, Strs Fanny, Magnolia and Rowan, with goods for W H Carver, H & E J Lilly, P Taylor, J W Baker, W N Tillinghast, [illegible] Boon & Co, W J McPhail, W Gauder, J L [illegible].

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS

Nov. 9.—Brig Wappo fm St. Sebastian, Spain; Schr Ingomar fm Boston. 10.—Schr. Eleanor fm Newport, R. I.

From the Charleston Mercury.

CURE OF CANCER.

Dr. Silas T. Gilbert, of the firm of Drs. Gilbert and Kennedy, 746 Broadway, N. Y., is now upon a professional visit to Charleston, having been invited hither by many sufferers of the terrible malady to the successful cure of which he devotes himself.

Dr. Gilbert is the son of Dr. Samuel Gilbert, (senior partner of the firm) who, from successfully treating a cancer with which he was himself afflicted, acquired a large practice in that speciality, and performed many wonderful cures in the Southwest, particularly in the cities of Memphis and New Orleans. He has confined his professional services for many years to this disease, and has thoroughly instructed his son in the same treatment; the son being a graduate of one of the celebrated Philadelphia Medical Colleges.

Cancer is a malignant disease, deriving its name from *Karkinos*, a Greek word signifying a crab, because the tumor with its swollen veins bears no remote resemblance to that animal. It occurs in two distinct stages, viz: the Schirrhus or Occult Cancer, and the open or true ulcerated Cancer. It is an hereditary disease, depending upon a weak and morbid state of the patient, immediately arising from corruption of the vitality of the affected locality, and consequent contamination of the fluids and solids from defective nutrition and secretion. It may remain in the first stage for years: a single pale, hard, cold tumor: but it never retrogrades. It commonly advances to a soft, suppurated and ulcerated state, affecting the neighboring glands, and gradually poisoning the whole system. The general health of the patient yields, and, unable to successfully combat the infection, nature gives way and the patient dies. Such is the ordinary history of the disease, unalleviated by the appliances of science and art.

Previous to the discoveries of Dr. Gilbert, sr., the medical faculty, though earnestly searching for a specific for this terrible malady, devoted their skill to palliating the sufferings and prolonging the life of their patients. If, however, any faith can be given to the testimony of those who have been under Dr. Gilbert's care, and they are from some of the most respectable and intelligent gentlemen of our country, the afflicted cannot, in justice to themselves or their friends, refuse to adopt his treatment.

In reference to the case of Ex-Governor T. M. Tucker of Mississippi, cured of a cancerous tumor on his face by Dr. Gilbert, the N. O. Crescent says:

"The case came under our own personal observation. We saw it immediately after the cancerous flesh was removed, and it would really seem incredible, if we were to give a faithful description of its frightful and disgusting appearance. The lump of diseased flesh removed would, in our opinion, have weighed at least four ounces, and the whole left side of the face and nose, extending from near the eye to the cheek bone, and down to the lip, was laid bare to the bone. Besides this, the disease had made its way through the nose, and broken out on the opposite side, a little below the eye. About four weeks after we saw him, he was perfectly well and sound to all appearance, and what was most incredible, there was left upon his face but a slight scar. The Governor returned home, and a few months since a report was circulated in this city that the cancer had returned, and was making such rapid progress that the Governor's life was despaired of. In fact, it was said by many that he was dead. It gives us great pleasure to state that Gov. Tucker was in this city a few days since, and called at our office to see us, in perfect health. There was not the slightest symptom of the return of the cancer, nor had there been at any time.

"We make these remarks, not so much for the promotion of Dr. Gilbert, (whose reputation is too well established to need any eulogium from us,) as from sympathy for the diseased and suffering thousands of our fellow-beings, who are laboring under that large class of chronic, cancerous and ulcerous diseases, which he treats with such wonderful success, and from a desire to direct their attention to this extraordinary man, who cures hundreds of cases which have been abandoned by the most eminent surgeons of the country."

Judge Walker, editor of the N. O. Delta, in his paper of June 27, 1850, writes:

"We are not in the habit of puffing or praising any person or thing, without full and satisfactory evidence of his or its deserts. Especially in the important department of medicine, which involves such serious considerations to the human family, do we cautiously eschew all undeserved and unfounded recommendations, never certifying to the success of any practice or medicine, unless convinced by the very best evidence. It was in strict observance of this rule that we told Dr. Gilbert, who came here from Memphis with letters and testimonials of the highest character, to his skill and success in curing that most terrible of diseases with which humanity can be afflicted—cancerous affections,—that when he brought ocular proof of his success, we would announce to the public the facts, which we *saw* and *knew* ourselves; but that we did not believe that certificates of unknown persons would be sufficient to satisfy the world, or, at least, the readers of the Delta, of his ability to cure this disease. We had occasion to regret that we ever made this banter; for, from that time, there was scarcely a day passed that the Dr. did not bring to our office some respectable citizen, who was full of joy and gratitude on his recovery from a horrible death, by the skill of Dr. Gilbert. We were soon compelled to violate our promise, to record all the wonderful cures effected by him. We gave up the task, and satisfied ourselves with a general recommendation derived from personal observation and experience. There are cases, however, to which we regard it our duty to call the attention of the public as developing some new and important facts in medicine and surgery. Dr. Gilbert professes to remove and cure the most inveterate cancers, without the agency of any surgical operations. He extracts the foreign and poisonous substance from the flesh, by the application of plasters of his own discovery, and thus entirely eradicates the disease. We have seen innumerable complete cures effected in this manner. It is vain to endeavor to refute such evidences as have been presented to our senses on this subject. We are forced to believe them whether we will or not.

"Dr. Gilbert performs, almost every day, some operation in the removal of tumors and cancers, any one of which would be sufficient capital and reputation for most physicians."

These things are done by Dr. Gilbert, in open daylight; everybody is invited to see them.

CERTIFICATE OF HIRAM BALDWIN.

About eighteen years since, a cancerous affection made its appearance under my right eye. It increased in size and grew deeper and deeper. Becoming alarmed, I applied to Dr. Hubbard, a highly respected physician, then of Natchez, who prescribed for me, but frankly stated that he considered the case a very doubtful one. Subsequently I applied to Dr. Crane. His treatment likewise failed. In 1848, in company with Dr. Rex, I went to Philadelphia, and consulted Dr. Mutter, a distinguished professor of surgery. He advised me against the use of the knife. He candidly said that he considered the case INCURABLE, and *that I had better submit with fortitude to my fate.* Now, despairing of getting cured, I returned home, to endure it with patience and resignation. On the 19th of April, having in the meantime suffered severely, and with a prospect of a speedy death, I was persuaded to put myself in the hands of Dr. Gilbert. At that time, my *vision was almost entirely destroyed*, the cancer had affected my nose, the adjacent bones had become diseased and even occasionally rotting out. I was under treatment until the 15th of June, and thanks be to *God and the miraculous skill and perseverance of Dr. Gilbert*, I AM NOW WELL. Without the aid of a knife, he removed the cancer and a part of the bone. My sight *has been restored*, my general health is good. I have been a resident and planter of Jefferson county, in the State of Mississippi, in the same settlement where I now reside, since 1809. I am a member of the Baptist Church, and in gratitude to God and the truly eminent man who has snatched me, as it were, from the grave, I make this statement for the benefit of my fellow-sufferers.

HIRAM BALDWIN.

Mr. John Carson, of Franklin, La., who had been suffering for ten years from a cancer, writes to the editor of the Planters (La.) Banner, with reference to his application to Dr. Gilbert, as follows:

"I at that time wanted but one month of being 77 years of age; and the natural infirmities of my age, my protracted sickness, a cancer in my nose, and another large one under my ear, all these, added to the fatigue of my journey, appeared enough to render my case entirely hopeless.

"I was under the care of Dr. Gilbert about six weeks. In about twelve days he removed the cancer attached to my nose, and in about twelve days more the place from which it was taken healed up. The large cancer under the ear was growing rapidly, and was about the size of a turkey egg. This he removed in 25 days, and in about two months after the place healed up. Another small cancer in the nose was removed, and the place healed up in a short time. All these were removed with plasters, no knife or surgical instrument having been used at any time about them.

"My health, strength, and spirits, are now, eight months later, as good as could be expected of a man of my age, after having passed through the pain and suffering that has fallen to my lot. I consider the cure which Dr. Gilbert has effected in my case, to be one of a most extraordinary character. There are no symptoms, whatever, of the cancers returning, and I have every confidence that the cure will prove to be permanent."

Capt. H. G. Catlett, of Texas, gives the following testimony.

"The disease originated *upon* the cheek bone, near the outer corner of my right eye, and continued to *spread upon the bone* before developing itself upon the surface. Dr. Gilbert put me under treatment at Memphis, on the 23d Sept., 1852. The raw surface was then rather larger than a dollar, but extended nearly over the entire side of my face *upon the bone*. The doctor took out my eye, removed all the flesh and the entire surface of the cheek and jaw-bone from the eyebrow to my gums, and from my ear to my nose, and the roof of my mouth, two openings were made through into the nose; all my jaw teeth, a part of the eyebrow, and the entire socket bone of the eye, were removed, and all without the use of the knife. Where the cheek bone should have been, there is a hole remaining, about the size of a quarter of a dollar, which is kept covered with a piece of oil silk. The sore seems to be perfectly healed, and several eminent physicians of Washington City, who recently examined the case, with the utmost astonishment, declare that no vestige of cancer is left, and that it is a case that all the surgeons in the world could not have reached with the knife.

CASE OF HON. T. BUTLER KING.

From the Sunday (N. Y.) Despatch.

It is not often that the leading men of the country give the weight of their names in favor of any new discovery, no matter how valuable that discovery may be. When they do, it is certainly an evidence that the matter to which they call public attention is at least worth investigation. The following letter, from the Hon. Thos. Butler King to Dr. Samuel Gilbert of this city, will be read with interest, as from its perusal we learn that he himself has just been cured of cancer on the shoulder.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
NEW YORK, April 3, 1855.

My dear Sir—Having recently been under your treatment for the cure of a cancer on my right shoulder, which has been effectually and perfectly removed (without the knife) and cured, I cannot, in justice to my own feelings, take leave of you without expressing my deep sense of obligation for your valuable services, and my own perfect confidence in the remedies you apply for the cure of all cancerous affections. During my visits to your office, I have witnessed many cases of the most alarming and obstinate nature, which invariably yielded to your treatment, and the patients, relieved from a loathsome and supposed fatal disease, were restored to health.

In addition to the fee already handed to you, I beg to transmit herewith a ring, which I shall be happy if you will wear as a token of my esteem and regard. I am, with respect,

Your friend and ob't. serv't.
T. BUTLER KING.

To Dr Sam'l Gilbert, New York.

The gold ring alluded to is a massive diamond ring, containing seven diamonds, and worth at least $500. This, it must be borne in mind, is a present to the doctor, in addition to the usual fee, which was also cheerfully paid.

CASE OF JUDGE DANIEL A. WILSON.

LYNCHBURG, Va., June 5, 1857.

My Dear Sir:—I am glad to learn that you have concluded to spend a portion of the present Summer in the city of Richmond.

I suggested to you, while in New York, under your treatment, last Fall, that it would be an act of humanity on your part to do so, as it would be a means of enabling a greater number of those persons who were suffering under such painful affections, of seeking and obtaining relief.

My case, which was one of intense physical as well as mental suffering, was sufficient to satisfy me that your treatment of cancerous affections was exceedingly skilful. Indeed, the many cases of complete cure, which I witnessed in others, would have had that effect if you had failed in mine.

There has been no indication of a return of the disease, and I am satisfied that the cure is radical and permanent.

For the many acts of personal kindness and attentions of yourself and Dr. Kennedy, please accept my grateful acknowledgments.

I hope that it will be in your power to visit us occasionally during your residence in Richmond. We shall be pleased to see you at any and at all times.

With my best wishes for your success and happiness, I am your grateful friend,

DANIEL A. WILSON.

To Silas T. Gilbert, M. D.

CASE OF MISS ELIZA SMITH.

REMOVAL OF A CANCEROUS TUMOR WEIGHING ABOUT SEVEN POUNDS.

From the pen of S. B. Brittan, of the Spiritual (N. Y.) Telegraph.

EXTRAORDINARY PROFESSIONAL SKILL.

* * * * * * * *

We were next permitted to inspect the case of Miss Eliza Smith, of Maryland. The patient is now 54 years old. For twenty-three years of her life she has suffered from a gross fungus cancer on the right breast and side. The patient commenced the present treatment on the 11th day of October, and at the time we saw her (Dec. 13th) the foul mass, weighing several pounds, was nearly removed. The small portion that yet remained presented a dark and lifeless appearance, while the new flesh was perceived to be rapidly forming.

CHESTERTOWN, Md., June 22, 1857.

Dr. Silas T. Gilbert.—Dear Sir: Your letter of the 12th of June is at hand.

I often reflect upon the many acts of kindness that yourself, your father, and Dr. Kennedy, have extended to me; and when I do so, my heart swells with gratitude towards you all.

My health since the 15th of February, 1855, the day that I left your office in New York, has been excellent. None but those who have been similarly afflicted can appreciate the emotions that I experienced when I found myself once again in the enjoyment of health, and the prospect of many happy days before me.

When my friends saw me come home *cured*, their astonishment was so extreme that they could scarce believe the evidence of their senses. They were at a loss to conceive how medical science could be brought to such wonderful perfection as was exhibited in the successful treatment of my case. Indeed, the removal of a tumor of such enormous magnitude, *without cutting it out*, was enough to astonish any one.

* * * * * * * *

Very respectfully,
Your grateful friend,
E. SMITH.

The following are from journals recognized as faithful and reliable chroniclers of matters in their own immediate vicinity.

From the New Orleans Courier.

The wonderful cures performed by Dr. Gilbert have become so common that they have almost ceased to be wondered at. * * * * * *

From the Daily Orleanian.

* * * * Scepticism cannot stand the test of witnessing one of his operations.

From the Southern (N. O.) Reformer.

* * * The whole South and West have known the doctor for a series of years, as being quite unapproachable in the cure of cancer, and scrofulous diseases particularly.

From the Memphis Whig.

Dr. Gilbert, by the application of certain remedies, known only to himself, has been enabled to relieve hundreds and thousands of persons suffering from cancers and horrid ulcers, who had been given up as incurable by the first medical men in the country.

The medical faculty, so far from opposing the practice of Dr. Gilbert, give the following testimonials:

We have been intimately acquainted with Dr. S. Gilbert's practice for four years, we have often visited his extensive infirmary near Memphis, have closely observed his successful treatment of the most difficult cases; and we feel it to be a duty we owe to the community at large, to express our entire confidence in his skill and judgment in the successful management of such diseases as he professes to cure. He has, in our judgment, been far more successful in the treatment of that class of diseases which he professes to cure, than any other physician in the world

M. GABBERT, M. D.
J. WEAVER, M. D.
N. W. SEAT, M. D.
J. S. CURTIS, M. D.

Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 3d, 1846.

ST. CLOUD PLANTATION, EAST FELICIANA,
Dec. 6, 1851.

Dr. Samuel Gilbert—Dear Sir: I feel in gratitude compelled to give to your acquirements that distinction which they merit. The cases which I have seen in your office, *cured* of diseases which the *faculty pronounced incurable*, have divested my mind of that prejudice which I at one time had. I therefore most unhesitatingly say that the cures which you perform are, in some cases, *extraordinary*, and your success *truly wonderful*. Wishing you prosperity and success,

I remain your obedient servant,
J. S. PEACOCKE, M. D.

WINCHESTER, Va., March 14, 1856.

My Dear Sir,—In answer to your kind favor—received a few days since—I am happy to inform you that I am perfectly well, so far as the horrible malady you so skilfully and successfully relieved me of in the fall of 1854, is concerned.

The cicatrix continues perfectly sound and healthy. There has not been the slightest indication of a return of the disease. I feel entirely satisfied that the cure is radical and permanent.

This case alone, unsupported by many others within my own knowledge, presenting a still more extraordinary evidence of your skill in eradicating this terrible disease, should be sufficient to establish the superior efficacy of your remedies, and gain you the *entire confidence of the public.*

I am happy to learn that several whom I recommended to you, have been successfully treated; and I would earnestly advise *all* who may be suffering from *cancer*, to seek you.

With my best wishes for your success and happiness, I remain your grateful friend,

A. S. BALDWIN, M. D.

Dr. Samuel Gilbert.

I have no hesitation in saying that the cure of the cancer by Dr. Gilbert of New York, is now a fixed fact: there can be no doubt about it.

* * * * * * * *

I have been led to these remarks, from the fact that I promised to tell you the effects of the doctor's remedy in the case of Mr. Coulter. He returned home perfectly cured. The disease is gone and his hand is saved, and he is in far better health than when he placed himself under the doctor's care. I hope Mr. C. will in due time give you a full statement of his case. It may be the means of saving the life of many a sufferer.

Yours truly,
WILLIAM RAMSEY, M. D.
No. 277 South 13th Street, Philadelphia.

NEW YORK, January 9, 1854.

Dr. Gilbert: Dear Sir—Laboring under, as I thought, an ulcerous affection, for which—after consulting with a talented physician—I had exhausted all the remedies usually applied in such cases, without the least relief, but all rather aggravating or increasing the disease, I determined to apply to you, having heard of, and knowing from cases which came under my own observation, your unparalleled success in the treatment of such diseases. On your first examination you pronounced it "Fungus Cancer," and convinced me of the correctness of your opinion. Your application removed it by the root, without the use of the knife, which is the perfection of your treatment, since which time it has healed rapidly, and my general health, which was fast failing, is improving, and better than it has been for years.

I consider you the instrument, in the hands of God, of saving my life, and relieving me of the most direful disease that flesh is heir to. I could truly wish you might live forever to relieve suffering humanity. Accept my warmest thanks for your kind attention and success in my case, and with them the silver pitcher, which I request you to place in your office, as a grateful memento. My residence is Lynchburg, Virginia, and will be glad to give any person information in regard to your method of treatment and extraordinary success.

Yours, very truly,
W. P. ALLISON, M. D.

We make these extracts from a large number of testimonials, and consider them amply sufficient to give Dr. GILBERT a claim upon the confidence of our community. He has also in his possession a letter from our respected fellow-citizen, H. W. PERONNEAU, Esq., in which he acknowledges himself as highly benefited by his treatment. Dr. GILBERT may be consulted at his office, over DUNCAN and PAXTON'S, 215 King street, or at (room 101) Charleston Hotel. 60-1t

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Gens. Washington, Lee, Greene, Weldon, and others,

in 1776, '77, and '78, showing the last trials at Valley Forge, breaking up the encampment, order of march through Philadelphia, and the plan of attack on the British at Monmouth. Also, an account of the capture of Fort Washington, and the horrors of the prisons and prison ships of the British, in New York, with a

List of American Officers Imprisoned,

The time of their capture, release, &c. An account of

The Society of the Cincinnati,

in New York, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, a list of the members' names, &c; the half pay, commutation, and land acts of the Continental Congress. A complete list of all the Officers who served to the end of the War, and acquired the right to half-pay for life, commutation, and land. Proceedings of 34th Congress and United States Court of Claims, relative to a restoration of the half-pay acts of the old Congress, for the benefit of the

Heirs of Officers of the Revolution;

Virginia half-pay and land laws; the reasons which led to the passage of the Act of July 5, 1832, by Congress; the names of the Virginia officers who received land, with an interesting account of the military land districts of Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee, the locations of warrants, surveys, etc.

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PUDNEY & RUSSELL, Publishers,
Nov. 11.—59-4t 79 John Street, New York.

United States of America.

District Court of the United States, for the District of Cape Fear, in the District of North Carolina.

BY VIRTUE of a Decretal order of the Honorable Henry Potter, Judge of the Court aforesaid, dated Nov'r 9th 1857, I hereby give notice to all parties concerned, that a special term of said Court is appointed to be held at Chambers, in Fayetteville, on Monday, the 23d day of the present month.

Teste, A. A. BROWN,
Clerk U. S. D. C.
Nov. 11, 1857. 59-t-23d.

To Country Merchants and Physicians.

SAM'L J. HINSDALE invites the attention of *Country Merchants* and *Physicians* to his large and complete Stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Window Glass, Varnishes, Brushes, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, &c.,

Which he is prepared to sell at low prices.

SAM'L J. HINSDALE, Druggist.
Sept'r 21, 1857. 44tf

PLANTATION SPINNING.

From the N. Y. Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.

There has been much said of late about the commercial and manufacturing independence of the South, but there have been but few practical efforts to render that portion of our country practically independent. True, the State of Georgia, or rather many of her enterprising people, have encouraged the establishment of manufactures, and excellent results have been produced, but still the necessity has not been felt for the same sort of zeal and energy which has given vitality to Northern effort. Yet there is an occasional exhibition of skill and ingenuity deserving special notice.

In a former letter I adverted to the invention of a Southern gentleman which is calculated to produce extraordinary results. Since that time the subject has received the special attention of a committee of the American Institute at the late Fair in the Crystal Palace. Amongst the awards was that of a large silver medal to Major George G. Henry, of Mobile, Alabama, for his "improved combination of machinery for manufacturing seed cotton into yarns on the plantations of the South." I quote the exact title of the invention. The award was made on the faith of an elaborate and interesting report from a committee consisting of two practical men familiar with machinery and L. M. Wiley, Esq., one of the largest planters of the South. The machine upon which this award has been given has been in practical operation during the progress of the fair, and has attracted great attention. It is to be taken down in a few days and shipped to George S. Yerger, Esq., a well known and extensive planter of Yazoo county, Mississippi, upon whose plantation it is to go at once into operation, as Major Henry has contracted with Mr. Y. to spin his seed cotton into yarns to the extent of four hundred and sixty bales per annum for five years. In order to give the planters of the South generally the early use of this most valuable invention, it is proposed, I understand, to form a joint-stock company, under the general law of Virginia or some other State, with a capital of four millions of dollars, in shares of one thousand dollars each. This company will contract with the planter to furnish him the necessary machinery and to spin his cotton into yarns, charging no profit on the machinery itself, for which every planter must pay the actual cost, but requiring a tariff of probably one-fourth of the *excess* of profit between the price of the raw cotton and the spun yarn. It seems to be admitted by those whose opinion is worth any thing that, by the introduction of this improvement on what is there called the plantation, the revenue of the cotton grower will be increased nearly, if not quite, one hundred per cent. A large number of planters have already, I am informed, expressed a wish to follow Mr. Yerger's example, and have the benefit of this important machinery without delay.

To such of your readers as have given attention to the progress of the cotton culture and consumption the great results produced by Whitney's cotton gin are familiar. The cotton fabric not only enters into the business and wants of a large portion of the country, but of the world. You will therefore excuse a digression from the ordinary money topics of the day whilst I descant a little upon cotton.

The London Times, the most sagacious paper in Great Britain, has an able article on the importance of a full cotton supply to the manufactures of that country. It truly says that this plant is now considered one of the chief elements in the wealth of nations; that what bread is to human life cotton is to commerce, for raiment comes next in necessity to food. The importance of keeping up supplies for Manchester is dwelt upon with earnestness; but it is admitted that, whilst cotton will grow with luxuriance in various other regions, no where is its production so successfully carried on as in the United States. Upon the work of supply the Times says the American people, by their energy, devotion, capital, and skill, have almost monopolized for years together the consumption on one side of the Atlantic and production on the other, and adds:

"Even now a good crop and a good harvest in the Southern States of the Union would provide the Lancashire mills with almost as much provender as they required. Lately, however, the supply has threatened to fail in keeping pace with the prodigious development of the demand, and a variety of circumstances appear likely to increase the disproportion thus first created. The Americans themselves are working up a portion of their own raw material, and the manufacturers of the Continent now come into the cotton market with more considerable demands than in times past. These weights thrown into the scale tend of course to the further depression of the balance, and the Manchester people ask what is to be done if America can hardly supply her present customers and is likely enough to have more?"

What, then, it may be asked, will be the effect of an invention which transfers the spinning of cotton from the jennies of Manchester to the cotton-fields of the Southern States? But I have expanded perhaps too largely on this topic, and must stop.

Southern Crockery.—The discovery of "*caolin*," the fine clay of which China and granite ware is made, in South Carolina and Georgia, has introduced among us another branch of industry likely to prove of great commercial value to us. As crockery is an article of almost universal consumption, we may expect it to become an article of extensive exportation.

The "Southern Porcelain Manufacturing Company" have a capital of fifty thousand dollars, and own a bed of twenty-five acres of the clay, which is pronounced to be equal to the foreign.

Their works are about six miles from Bath, near the South Carolina railroad. They have dug down some twenty-four feet without reaching its bottom, and regard the supply as ample for years to come. The company gives employment to some forty persons, and now turn off some four hundred dollars worth of ware per week, which will be increased to eight hundred dollars per week as soon as another kiln is prepared.

At present their operations are confined to the manufacture of pitchers, mugs, and spittoons, but they will make table ware in a short time.

How to Get to Congress.—The following story is told by the Mobile Tribune of Judge Hawkins, the present representative to Congress from the State of Florida—a man, by the way, brimful of genuine wit. During the war with the Florida Indians he commanded a volunteer company. On one occasion they fell upon a party of the enemy concealed in a swamp. The captain sprang upon a log, (with more valor than discretion,) waved his sword, and cheered his men to the charge. Just then he was shot down. One of his officers ran to ask if he was much hurt. "Not very badly," said Hawkins, "just about enough to send me to Congress!" The prediction has now been verified.

Singular Calculation.—Mr. Anderson, the Wizard of the North, says that during the last twenty years he has paid £25,000 for advertising. £33,000 for bill printing, £41,500 for bill posting. He has posted 355,000 square miles of paper on the walls of London, and in doing this he has used 1,363,000 pounds of paste.

The Baptist State Convention.—The session of the Convention was a most harmonious, delightful and effective one. It opened on Wednesday and closed on Monday. The proposition for raising an independent endowment of Fifty Thousand Dollars for W. F. College, introduced in the last Convention, was completed at this. The friends of the College will rejoice to learn this. A number of those who made the first subscriptions on this plan, subscribed again in order to its completion. This $50,000 added to what had been previously raised, places the College on a permanent basis.

Liberal contributions were made to Home and Foreign Missions.—*Biblical Recorder.*

Stockholders' Meeting.—The meeting of the stockholders of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company, having transacted all the business before it, adjourned sine die at about dark last evening.

The subject of devising the ways and means necessary to meet the Company's first issue of bonds negotiated in England, amounting to $222,666 67 and due next November, which had been referred by the Directory to the stockholders, was after some debate referred back to the Directors.

The old board of Directors was re-elected, viz, E. P. Hall, P. K. Dickinson, A. J. DeRosset, jr, Gilbert Potter, Jno. D. Bellamy, W. W. Peirce and W. C. Bettencourt.

The Directors on the part of the State are Wm. A. Wright, W. K. Lane and L. H. B. Whitaker.

Hon. Wm. S. Ashe was re-elected President of the Company.—*Wilmington Herald.*

Death of Samuel Whitaker, Sen.—Samuel Whitaker, sen., died at his residence in Wake county, on the 5th inst., aged within a few days of 78 years.

He had represented Wake county, in both branches of the General Assembly, for a period of 27 years: and he had also held the office of sheriff for a number of years. For more than half a century he had been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Raleigh Christian Advocate.

Patrons of Newspapers.—We publish the following very modest request on the part of the publishers of the *National Intelligencer*, and solicit a consideration of the "matters involved" to the good sense of the subscribers to journals generally.

"*To the subscribers to the National Intelligencer:*

There is, perhaps, no class of the business community which feels more sensibly than the proprietors of the many public journals the effects of derangement of the currency, and other consequences of the present money panic, which has so pertinaciously embarrassed the whole country for several weeks gone by, and which still continues. Under a certainty of this fact, we feel, that no one of our readers will take exception to the general request which we address to all of them, that every one who knows himself to be indebted to this establishment, and is in circumstances to afford it, will forthwith remit to us, in notes or drafts on solvent banks, the amount of his indebtedness, or so much of it as he can conveniently spare."

Newspaper Retrenchment.—The large dailies of Chicago have reduced the size of their sheets in consequence of the dullness of the advertising business. By this move each establishment saves from $60 to $75 per week. At Davenport, Iowa, the dailies have materially diminished the size of their pages by mutual agreement. We also hear of numerous unions of papers. In Milwaukee the American has been united with the News, (Democratic.)

The wonders of India rubber are not likely to be soon exhausted. Lately, what are called "hard India goods" are manufactured from a newly invented composition, which consists in mixing coal tar with the rubber. From this results a substance resembling solid stone, as black as coal, out of which articles are made, solid, elastic and elegant, needing no finish, but exhibiting as beautiful a polish as metal is susceptible of.

Guano.—A letter dated Lima, October 12, says the guano statistics for the month of September show that 39,386 tons have been shipped to England, 7,281 tons to the United States, and 5,000 to France and her colonies.

The Rowdy Spirit.—This new adversary of the race of man, though part and parcel of it, requires something more potent and summary in its application than the pulpit or the schoolmaster—the legitimate opponents of the "Old One." The laws are no match for it at present, to say nothing of the gospel, the divine precepts of which it treats with utter contempt. Those communities, therefore, which are annoyed by it must sharpen their laws, and, by legislative enactments, give authority to the courts to send every man regularly convicted of instigating or being concerned in a riot to the penitentiary for not less than twelve months.—*Norfolk Herald.*

The Best of Good Advice.—Avoid all boastings and exaggerations, backbiting, abuse, and evil speaking; slang phrases and oaths in conversation; depreciate no man's qualities, and accept hospitalities of the humblest kind in a hearty and appreciative manner; avoid giving offence, and if you do offend, have the manliness to apologise; infuse as much elegance as possible into your thoughts as well as your actions; and as you avoid vulgarities you will increase the enjoyments of life, and grow in the respect of others.

On the subject of the clamor about work the Times of this city presents in four lines a singular spectacle:

"To see a sturdy fellow, with a cigar in his mouth which costs as much as a loaf of bread, following a band of music and carrying a banner with the inscription '*Bread or Work.*'"

Spectacles not much unlike this may be seen in the higher walks of life. Men who cannot pay either their tailor or their laundress are daily seen swallowing a draught of manufactured brandy at twelve cents a glass, or puffing a "principe" at two cents the half inch. But this is a "free country," and who has a right to fix a limit to extravagance?—*N. Y. Cor. of Nat. Intelligencer.*

A Lesson for Youth.—The Hon. John H. Reagan, who was recently elected a representative to Congress from Texas, went to that State 18 years ago, a poor, friendless stranger, wearing buckskin breeches and a hickory shirt. He educated himself, laboring Saturdays, at night—and the hours usually devoted to rest were spent in toil to pay for his schooling and the purchase of books. He split rails, drove oxen, toiled in farm fields, surveyed in a wild, unsettled country, until he became inured to hardships. Strict integrity and honesty marked his course and met its reward. He gradually rose from one position to another; was admitted to the bar; was selected from his country as the ablest man to represent it in the Legislature; was subsequently made judge of a superior court, to which position he was elected for a second term; and now he has been elected by the people of Eastern Texas representative in the Congress of the United States, and is spoken of as having fair prospects before the Legislature for United States Senator.—*Pet. Express.*

From the N. Y. Express of Tuesday Afternoon.

A NEW SIGHT IN WALL STREET, TO-DAY.—*U. S. Troops on Hand—Both Soldiers and Marines.—Lieut. Gen. Winfield Scott and Aid.*

At 7½ o'clock this morning a body of United States Troops came from Governor's Island and took up their quarters in the basement of the Custom House. They numbered 57 men, including non-commissioned officers. At the same time 57 marines, including officers, came from the Navy Yard and took up their quarters in the same place,—making 114 in all, to protect the Sub-Treasury.

This is in pursuance of orders from Washington, and in consequence of the Force Demonstration of so called working men in Wall street, the last week, with their significant insinuations or threats about the $20,000,000 in that street.

The United States District Attorney, Mr McKeon, and the United States Marshal, Mr. Rynders, reported this whole subject to Washington, and a special Cabinet was held thereon. Orders were then issued to Gen. Scott to concentrate all necessary and available forces for the protection of the government property. Marines both in Washington and at Boston have been ordered to New York. Lieut. Col. Harris, of the Marine Corps in Washington on duty, has been ordered to New York.

Lieut. Gen. Winfield Scott, with his Aid, Col. Scott, came into Wall street a quarter to 12 o'clock,—and were both, doubtless, in position, to be useful if their services were necessary.

P. S. Both of these gentlemen were in the Collector's Room, with the Collector, Mr. Schell, till about 2 o'clock.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.

Reported Loss of Troops.—A correspondent of the St. Paul Times, named Williamson, writing from Payuteal, says a report has reached there that five hundred troops, supposed to be a detachment of the army for Utah, had been attacked and killed by a large party of Tee Towan Indians, near the Missouri river. Williamson believes the report.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 11.

Sufferings of Troops on the Western Frontier.—Col. Johnston when last heard from, was beyond Fort Laramie. The snow was seven inches deep 100 miles this side of where the express left him. Owing to the slim supply of corn, and the entire absence of grass, the teams and dragoon horses were failing rapidly.

News reached Fort Laramie that the Mormons had burnt three Government trains consisting of seventy-five wagons, near Green River, and 90 miles behind Col. Alexander's command, which constituted the vanguard of the army.

Rents are coming down in Chicago, more rapidly than in the Eastern cities. There they are from 25 to 50 per cent. cheaper than they were six months ago; and tenants are in demand at this decline.—*Albany Argus.*

BANKRUPTCY.

We alluded recently to the case of Sir Walter Scott, as illustrating how nobly a man of the right spirit will bear up against the pressure of calamities, even when they come thick and heavy upon him. In the year 1825, he became involved, at the time of the commercial revulsion in Scotland, in consequence of his connection with certain booksselling houses in Edinburg, which had "badly failed." He had been borne along upon the high tide of prosperity. Fame had rung his name as an author in a new sphere of composition throughout the civilized world. Wealth was poured into his lap. He lavished it on his favorite residence at Abbotsford. He thought not of the evil day. These are his reflections in his private journal: "What a life mine has been! half educated, almost wholly neglected, or left to myself; stuffing my head with most nonsensical trash, and undervalued by most of my companions for a time; getting forward, and held a bold and clever fellow, contrary to the opinion of all who thought me a mere dreamer; brokenhearted for two years; my heart handsomely pieced again, but the crash will remain to my dying day. Rich and poor four or five times, once on the verge of ruin, yet opened a new source of wealth almost overflowing. Now to be broken in my pitch of pride, and nearly winged (unless good news should come) because London chooses to be in an uproar, and in the tumult of bulls and bears, a poor inoffensive lion like myself is crushed to the wall. * * Nobody in the end can lose a penny by me—that is one comfort. Men will think pride has had a fall. Let them indulge their own pride in thinking that my fall will make them higher, or seem so at least. I have the satisfaction to recollect that my prosperity has been of advantage to many, and to hope that some at least will forgive my transient wealth on account of the innocence of my intentions, and my real wish to do good to the poor. Sad hearts in the cottages of Abbotsford. How could I tread my halls with such a diminished crest? How live a poor indebted man, where I was once the wealthy—the honored?" Such were the natural regrets of a manly, sensitive, and honorable mind. A brave man struggling with the storm of adversity. Many such there are now, even if there be those who by reason of recklessness and extravagance less deserve our sympathy. All things were now changed. At this turn of the tide, the tide must run itself out. Sometimes a piece of good news would arrive, and the suffering author would be cheered up. And thus hope and fear alternated, but, like many others, he was never to regain the summit of prosperity from which he had been precipitated. But Scott was a man of masculine habits, of great moral and intellectual energy, nor was he weakened by the vices and indulgences, which have completed the ruin of so many novelists and dramatists. He was surrounded by the protecting wall of domestic affection. Home-love was an inspiration to him. Among the characters portrayed in his books, the stern, the strong and the efficient are prominent. That which would have dismayed an inferior man, imparted vigor to his spirit. He persisted—perhaps too pertinaciously—in refusing all aid from kind friends, and resolved that his own right arm should extricate him from his embarrassments. He set himself "doggedly" to work, and gained thousands by his pen, which perhaps wrought less acceptably under the influence of lucre, than under that of pure, unshackled genius, weaving his stories as he went along, without much previous conception. He writes in his diary: "Well, exertion, exertion. Oh Invention! rouse thyself." Invited to the funeral of a friend, he dreads to appear in public. But he meets the trial, exclaiming, "he dead and I ruined!" These days of ours doubtless produce counterparts to the following: "Slept ill—then a dead sleep in the morning, and when the awakening comes, a strong feeling how well I could dispense with it for once, and forever!" Domestic afflictions followed, but still he worked, and in a word exhibited an example of fortitude that may well be commended to all who are so unfortunate as to be placed in similar circumstances. Men may be bankrupt in fortune without being bankrupt in character. They may still be good husbands, good fathers, and useful members of society. These trying times will pass away, and leave useful lessons behind them. We already behold their receding shadow, and will soon find ourselves in the broad sunlight of renewed prosperity. But let all

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 16, 1857.

TOWN AND COUNTY BONDS FOR SALE.—The reader who has money to loan, will notice the advertisement of the President of the Western Rail Road, offering to the highest bidder, $10,000 each of the bonds of the Town of Fayetteville and the county of Cumberland.

This is a fit occasion to state a fact of much significance in regard to this Road. A meeting of a few of its friends was held last week, at which and subsequently a written pledge was signed by fifteen or twenty gentlemen, among our most substantial citizens, to endorse the notes of the Company for various sums, amounting in the aggregate to nearly $100,000, the notes so endorsed to be collaterally secured by a hypothecation of the Town and County Bonds at the rate of $100 in bonds for $75 of endorsement.

This mode of raising money on the bonds, in anticipation of their sale, was adopted because it is a rule of the banks here to require individual security on notes discounted.

Should individuals prefer to loan money on the combined security of these bonds and of individuals, rather than to purchase the bonds, they can be accommodated.

Either way, the movement secures to the road the means to carry on its work, as heretofore, with vigor, and promptly to meet its monthly payments to contractors. It was handsomely done, and has greatly raised the spirits of the President and Directors, and indeed of the community, for it furnishes a new evidence that the citizens of Fayetteville *will not* allow this great enterprise to fail.

We learn that the several Contractors are prosecuting their work with vigor.

FIRE.—The kitchen of Mr. Robert Johnson, on Hay Mount, was destroyed by fire on Saturday afternoon last. The white family being absent, the cook left the lot, for some purpose, leaving her two children, 4 years of age and under, in the kitchen. It is supposed that these thoughtlessly set fire to the building. The children were saved by the neighbors.

The kitchen was insured for $200.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—On Thursday last, Richard Bolin was killed near this town by the accidental discharge of his gun, in his own hands. He was raising his gun to shoot a squirrel, when it exploded and lodged the entire load in his head.

On the same day, near Franklinton, Paul Sparrow, a youth of 14, was killed in a similar manner whilst gunning.

And a few days ago, at Washington, N. C., a negro man belonging to Allen Grist, Esq., was killed by the discharge of a gun in his own hands.

The Superior Court for Cumberland County is in session this week, Judge Bailey presiding.

From what source does the Wilmington Herald get its Fayetteville market news?

Fay. Observer.

From the Fayetteville papers. Regularly twice a week (Tuesday and Friday) from the *Observer.*

Wilmington Herald.

So we supposed, and so the community supposed. And because the public interested in markets would so suppose we desired to have the Observer's quotations *correctly* copied, as they certainly were not in last Tuesday's Herald. We are glad to see that the Herald has corrected its figures in its market report, though one would suppose from the Herald's remark in its editorial column, as quoted above, either that no errors had occurred, or, having occurred, that they were errors of the Observer. Of course the Herald did not desire to make such an impression, though it is the only natural reading of its remark.

When we called the Herald's attention to the errors we really thought we were doing it a kindness, for such mistakes were not unfrequently noted among our merchants to its disadvantage.

We will add, that we had not the most remote idea that the article on "Affairs in Baltimore," (the authorship of which we disclaimed,) was from the Herald. We will not dispute about a matter of taste. The article did not suit our taste, and when erroneously credited with it, we said so.

THE STATE FAIR.—The Asheville Spectator argues at great length that the State Fair ought to be held at Salisbury instead of Raleigh, or, if that change cannot be effected, then that there ought to be "a Western agricultural Fair and Stock Exhibition." We agree with the latter proposition—let the West have as many such Fairs as she will. But the State Fair should continue to be held in Raleigh, for many reasons. It is the seat of government, more accessible than any other place in the State, with more hotel accommodations than any other, and its citizens have spent some thousands of dollars in grounds and buildings to accommodate it.

RANDOLPH COUNTY FAIR.—At the Randolph Fair last week a premium of $5 was awarded to Elias Macon for the largest yield of wheat, 25½ bushels to the acre. $2 to Nathaniel Steed for largest yield of Irish potatoes, 20 bushels to ¼ acre. $2 to Silas Keerns for largest yield of wheat on less than an acre, 10 bushels on 58 rods. Jos. Newlin, Esq., of New Market, Randolph, made a statement of his experiments with Chinese Sugar Cane. He thinks its cultivation will pay in that county better perhaps than any thing else. He estimates that 15,000 Stalks can be produced on an acre of good land, yielding 1,500 gallons of juice; this, if taken in its proper state, will make 1 gallon of syrup to 5 of juice, or 300 gallons of syrup to the acre. 40 bushels of seed, he also estimates to the acre, worth as much as the same quantity of oats.

The News from Europe is rather good, inasmuch as the worst had been heard from the U. States, without producing any material evil, without a panic or a suspension of the Bank of England, which many feared. The capture of Delhi is an important event.

On the other hand, cotton and every thing else had fallen.

WILMINGTON AND WELDON RAIL ROAD.—The Wilmington Herald gives the substance of the Reports of the Auditing Committee and the Superintendent to the late Stockholders' meeting, from which we learn that the amount received from through travel for 12 months was

		$177,549 71
From way travel,		103,365 05
From freight,		157,451 22
Mail, rents, &c.,		52,853 62
		491,219 60
Cost of running,	182,838 75	
Road repairs, officers' pay, &c.,	112,493 15	
Interest and exchange,	57,894 57	
		353,226 47
Net profits,		$137,993 13

The net profit is $6,110 24 less than for 1856, caused by large outlay in filling trestle work, purchase of iron, &c.

For two years past, 7 per cent. dividends have been paid,(amounting to $187,630 on $1,340,213 21 of capital paid in,) the interest on the debt regularly paid, and $81,541 36 laid up as a sinking fund.

The first bonds issued by the Company, and sold in England, $222,666 67, will be due in November next. The sinking fund is expected to be about $130,000, leaving $100,000 then to be provided.

The total debt is $1,046,498 65.

Total cost of construction, reconstruction, and real estate, $2,776,403 89.

All repairs of locomotives, coaches, &c., are done in the company's shops, where new locomotives and passenger cars are occasionally built, and all the freight cars. The two latter are as cheap as those purchased at the North, and much more durable.

37,648 through passengers, and 64,425 way passengers, have travelled over the road during the year—an average of about 280 a day. The through travel produced $15,000 more than for 1856.

This is evidently one of the most prosperous roads in the country.

THE DISMAL SWAMP.—We learn from the Petersburg Express, that the following quantities of corn and fish passed down the Dismal Swamp Canal from North Carolina to Norfolk, for the last three fiscal years of that company, ending on the 30th of September:—

	1855.	1856.	1857.
Corn, bushels,	1,165,146	1,300.206	745,564
Fish, bbls.	30,040	16,456	14,761

The quantity of shingles, staves, lumber, &c., is not stated.

NEWSPAPER CHANGE.—The Asheborough Bulletin has been discontinued. Mr. Drake the Editor will remove his materials to Statesville, where he will issue the Iredell Express.

The Asheborough Bulletin says that millions of wild pigeons made their appearance in Randolph last week. They are devouring the acorns which are abundant this year, and will deprive the hogs of much of their winter sustenance.

SPURIOUS WINES.—The evil of adulterated wines and liquors seems to be attracting the serious attention of the judiciary in New York, and it is to be hoped that they will have both the will and the ability to punish the manufacturers of such poisonous stuffs. In the Supreme Court, a few days ago, in the case of John Kelly *vs.* B. M. Barnett and others, the defendants refused to pay a note on the ground that there was no consideration, it having been given for various wines sold as "Port," "Pale Sherry," "Burgundy," &c., which the defendants alleged were noxious compounds made in this country; that they were "not wines at all," but mixtures of the most noxious and deleterious character, concocted in the city of New York by the plaintiff, "with intent to deceive and defraud, and said mixtures contained no particle whatever of the juice of the grape in their composition." The defendants, therefore, not only refused to pay the note, but insist that they have a counter claim against the plaintiff for damages sustained from his worthless and unmerchantable mixtures, and in consequence of his fraudulent acts.

The plaintiff contended that this was a "frivolous" plea, and moved for a summary judgment. But Judge Roosevelt denied the motion, with costs, deciding that the defence, if true, is good. "It is due to the public health," said he, "that a full trial should be had. If it be true that manufactures exist in this city for the getting up of unwholesome and spurious mixtures, to be palmed off upon the unsuspecting as "the pure juice of the grape," under the captivating names of "Burgundy," "Madeira," "Sherry," "Port," "Muscat," the courts, instead of suppressing, should assist in their investigation and exposure."

THE PUBLIC PLUNDER.—The Washington "States," a democratic paper, says that the printing of the 1st session of the last Congress cost the government more than a million of dollars; and that ten years ago the printing of *both* sessions of Congress cost only $275,000. So goes the people's money—"the cohesive power," as Mr. Calhoun called it.

PLENTY OF MONEY.—The State of New York has just negotiated a loan of $500,000 at a premium of $6 26. Increased value is given to her bonds by the fact that they are deposited with the State Comptroller as security for bank notes issued.

CURE FOR CANCERS.—The reader will find in to-day's paper a long advertisement of Drs. Gilbert and Kennedy of New York (one of whom is now in Charleston,) proposing to treat cases of that dreadful disease, Cancer. We refer to it here to say, that we had occasion a few years ago to visit their office in New York on business, and that we there saw many masses of Cancer, preserved in spirits, which they had removed without the use of the knife, from various parts of the bodies of numerous patients. The impression made by their gentlemanly and business manners was most favorable. So much we say *pro bono publico.*

A cotton factory was burnt at Athens, Geo., and another at Jackson, Miss., a few days ago. Loss $60,000, and $60,000 to $80,000, and no insurance in either case.

NEW YORK RIOTS.—Tuesday last was a day of very considerable excitement in New York. There were meetings of the unemployed in the Park and in the upper part of the city, with various inflammatory speeches, one by a woman. The Mayor closed and fastened all the entrances to the City Hall, and had a large police force there, who had no occasion to exhibit themselves until an officer was resisted in attempting to make an arrest; a row ensued, which momentarily increased, and the whole police force poured out of the building upon the crowd, who fled before them in dismay. A few arrests were made, but no serious difficulty occurred.

The presence of soldiers in the Sub-Treasury is noticed elsewhere. It is understood that reliable information was received that a mob intended to rob the vaults, and would possibly have done so but for these timely precautions.

An armed force was also stationed at the Arsenal.

From the N. Y. Express.

FORCE DEMONSTRATION.

Robbing German Bakers of Bread when Carrying it on their Backs—Attack upon a German Band of Music.

The crowd began to gather in Tompkins Square between 8 and 9 o'clock Wednesday morning. By 10 o'clock the crowd had swelled up to 3,000 persons.

Among the crowd were about one hundred Mackerelville B'hoys, and a delegation of Five Point Dead Rabbit fellows, who had gone up to the Square expecting to get up a row.

Many attempts were made, but at first in vain, to get a speaker,—when at last Mr. Noll, a German, one of "the unemployed," was seized and put on the embankment to speak.

Mr. Noll said everything was going on as fast as possible to procure work for the men,—at which the crowd became generally excited,—calling him "a d— d liar," &c., and great turbulence, cheering, hooting, and howling.

Mr. Noll was very clear in saying that by Thursday he hoped the Committee would be able to tell them how soon they could have work,—whereupon some one struck him on the head with a stick, and began to push and haul him, which frightened him off, and he ran as fast as he could to a German grocery store, kept by C. H. Holzbach, corner of 8th street.

Some two or three men and boys ran after him, hooting and yelling, but he succeeded in ensconcing himself in the grocery store of the German, who, afraid that the mob were intending to search his place, came out with a club, and his frau, a fat, big woman, with a long cheese knife. Another German turned up in defence of the shop with a butcher's meat hatchet.

The crowd seeing this armed demonstration of Germans, Herrs and Fraus, retreated a little way, when they began to howl at "the Dutch woman," and soon after they made another rush at the store, upsetting a lot of pails, tubs, apples and other things around the grocery. Here a policeman made his appearance, and ordered them off, but they refused to go. After several unsuccessful attempts to coax them away, Mr. Charles Smith, one of the orators of the day, more successful than the policeman, got them to go back to the Square, in peace.

While this was going on, another party at the other end of Park, upset a German baker's hand cart, which had in it about 50 loaves of bread, of which they robbed him every loaf, and then they ran into the Square pelting every person they could fire at with the loaves. The poor German baker was utterly astonished at this "demonstration," and after pouring forth a torrent of German consonants, in imprecations, he ran for his life.

Another German baker, named Isaac Stihart, attempted to cross the southern end of the Park, with a basket of bread on his back,—and a rush was made for him. He was knocked off his feet; and the basket tumbling over scattered all his bread, which the mob seized, and went to pelting him with.

A German, a very respectable man, with a white hat, came into the Park and walked up in company with another German as far as the fountain, when his hat was knocked in, and the crowd went to beating him. A loaf of bread was also fired at him; and his friend's hat was knocked off from his head. Both of these Germans started and ran, and took refuge in Holzbach's grocery store.

Other Germans, who looked *Germanic,* or who had curious hats, or coats, were also attacked by the "Roughs," who seemed to be Irish boys from 17 years to 20 years of age.

A German Band of Music—street musicians—eight in number, were here seen coming up 10th street, Park side, and immediate rush was made for them. Two of them ran away, seeing the mob, but the other six were seized, dragged into the Square, up into the Fountain basin (now dry) and there they were made to play, though half frightened out of their wits. They struck up "Hail Columbia," then an "Irish Jig," at which the cry was got up—"To the Park," "To the Park."

They then tried to fall into a line with the Band ahead, and had nearly succeeded in forming a procession, when the Band, then left unguarded by the crowd, started to run, to get away.

Then there was a desperate rush for them,—but they all succeeded in running off, except one short, fat German, whom they caught, and hauled around and broke his instrument. Two gentlemen stepped in, and tried to save him from the crowd. They got him up by 9th street, and told him to run, which he did.

The affrighted musician leaped into the basement of a private house, and succeeded in hiding himself in the Hall. The mob surrounded the house, and bellowed: "Fetch out the Dutch devil," "Fetch out the Dutch devil," &c. The occupants of the house being afraid of having it torn down or sacked, drove him out, and no sooner had he made his appearance, than he was again seized by the crowd, and dragged up 9th street to 1st avenue, up 1st avenue to 10th street, up 10th street to 2d avenue, and down 2d avenue to Mayor Wood's house, No. 122.

There they tried to make him blow his broken horn and "salute the Mayor,"—but there was no music in the broken horn, and the poor German then began to cry.

A report was then raised "the Police," "the Police are coming,"—whereupon the German was let go,—and the two gentlemen, his first and only friends, again appeared, and took him down the 2d avenue for safety.

Scenes in the Park.—Between 11 and 12 A. M., people began to enter the Park, and soon there was quite a large crowd. The people collected in groups and were talked to by politicians and similar characters. The Irishmen spoke of riots, which they considered very proper and necessary, in case they should be left to starve. Some considered, if affairs should become so desperate as this, that the pillage of baker shops would be the most practicable way to supply their wants with despatch. The plunder of flour stores was not favorably considered, as in former years such demonstrations had done no good, and some innocent people, who were accidentally caught in the crowd, though they obtained nothing, had been imprisoned for the riot. A bystander did not consider it a very unfortunate thing for a poor man, who had to starve, to be locked up in the Tombs, as there he would be fed at any rate Another assured the crowd that the poor in this country would never get up a successful revolution, as this was not the right soil for such a demonstration.

The slightest incident caused great excitement and sudden movements of the crowd during the morning: even the arrival of a carriage would set them all running. At one time the entire multitude pursued a man who had previously made certain suggestions, and counselled the people on some points. He was driven from one side of the Park to the other, with the crowd at his heels, and finally succeeded in escaping by taking refuge in the City Hall, where he was protected by the police, of whom there was a strong force in the Hall. Within the railing there was considerable bustling during all the forenoon, countermarches of the police, etc. The Naturalization office was literally besieged and crowded within by Irishmen and Germans, with their papers ready in their hands, awaiting to be transformed into citizens of the United States.

At 1 o'clock everything was quiet and the multitude gradually decreased.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12.

Employment Meeting in Philadelphia.—About 5,000 unemployed persons met this afternoon in Independence Square. The meeting passed off in an orderly manner, the speakers advising law and order.

A reporter of Forney's "Press" was called upon for a speech. He recommended the seeking of work instead of idling the time at meetings, taking it on any terms in preference to starving. This speaker was groaned and hissed, while another, who declared that he would die rather than work under the regular prices, received applause.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA!

Delhi Captured—Cotton and Breadstuffs Declined.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.

The *Arabia* has arrived with Liverpool dates to October 31st.

Delhi had been stormed and captured. The British loss is only 600. No quarter was given to the men, but the women and children were spared.

Gen. Havelock was at Cawnpore, and had been considerably reinforced. The garrison at Lucknow still gallantly held out. Considerable reinforcements had arrived at Calcutta.

Heavy failures at Liverpool are reported. The Borough Bank had suspended.

Gen. Cavignac, of France, has died very suddenly.

More failures had occurred at Vienna; but the worst of the crisis, it is believed, is over. Money is reported as active and unchanged.

The *Arabia* brought out $1,000,000 in specie. Sir Gore Ouseley is among her passengers, special Minister to Central America.

At London, on Saturday, the 31st, funds closed firm at an advance of three-quarters under the influence of the American news by the *Fulton.* The crisis, it is believed, has been passed. There is unusual demand for money at easier rates.

Large transactions in Illinois Central Railroad stock took place Friday at improved prices.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 31.

Commercial.—Sales of cotton during the week amounted to 14,000 bales. Quotations irregular and nominal. The article has declined from a half to three-quarters. The estimated sales of Friday were 4,000 bales. Holders demanding an advance. Advices from Manchester unfavorable.

Flour declined, and very dull. Wheat dull and declined from 4d. to 6d. Corn declined 6d. Provisions very dull. Sugar heavy and declined from one to a half shilling. Spirits turpentine dull at 37½ a 38. Rosin dull at 4s. a 4s. 6d.

Monetary difficulties on decline. American securities unsettled, but closed with an improved tendency. Consols 89¼.

Further by the Arabia!—The British troops assaulted Delhi on the 14th of September, and effected a lodgment after six days obstinate resistance. On the 20th they had entire possession of the city. Great numbers of the mutineers escaped, and among them were the King of Delhi and his two sons. Fifty British officers were killed. Gen. Havelock had started to raise the siege of Lucknow. Fears were entertained of a new outbreak at Assard.

The news from the Bombay Presidency was favorable, although a few cases of dissatisfaction had occurred.

A serious plot had been discovered to murder the Europeans at Barrachee, but it was thwarted.

Among the failures in England are Thoreton, Huggins, Ward & Co., of Manchester, whose liabilities are £500,000; W. H. Brand & Co., of London, in the American trade, £140,000 liabilities; Chas. Smith & Co., of Manchester; Jas. Condie, of Perth, £180,000 liabilities.

The Blockade of Canton river was strictly maintained.

Teas had considerably advanced at Hong Kong.

The bullion in the Bank of England had decreased during the week £164,000.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 12.

Walker off with his Recruits.—Walker escaped from here in the Mobile mail boat with 300 men. Outside he will embark in the steamer Fashion which has also left with another party, munitions, provisions, &c. The steamer Fulton was watching in the river, but was outwitted.

Exchange on New York.—New York Sight Exchange is very scarce, and while some of the banks are furnishing their customers with small amounts at half per cent. premium, some of the other banks charge one per cent. The street rates are from three to nine per cent. premium.

We understand individual thirty day bills on New York are selling at two per cent. premium.

Augusta Constitutionalist.

Hon. Thos. L. Clingman, of this State, has been selected to deliver the annual address before the agricultural association of South Carolina at its next yearly meeting.—*Wilmington Herald.*

The Legislature of Missouri (democratic) has passed a bill to relieve the banks of that State from the penalties of suspension; and the Governor, (also democratic) has signed the bill.

Pork.—The Salem (Va.) Signal learns that Pork has been engaged in Roanoke county at $9.00 to be delivered next month.

An Alarming Spectacle.—To see a sturdy fellow, with a cigar in his mouth which cost as much as a loaf of bread, following a band of music and carrying a banner with the inscription "*Bread or Work.*"

DIED,

At the residence of Miss Catharine McArthur, in this County on the 1st inst., Mrs. SARAH McARTHUR, in the 81st year of her age.

In Columbus, Georgia, on the 30th of Oct., Mr. ISAAC WILLIAMS, aged 71 years—a native of Cumberland county, North Carolina.

In Ocala, Fla., on the 24th ultimo, Mrs. NANCY S., wife of J. W. S. Crowson, and daughter of Mr. M. Alexander, in the 26th year of her age.

ALUM SALT.

500 BUSHELS Rock Alum Salt, for sale low by P. TAYLOR.

Nov. 10. 59 2m

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—November 16.

BACON—	18½ a	LARD,—	19 a 00
COTTON—		MOLASSES—	
Fair to good,	12½ a 12¾	Cuba	50 a 00
Ordin. to mid.	11 a 00	N. Orleans,	00 a 00
COTTON BAGGING—		SALT—	
Gunny,	20 a 00	Liv. Sack,	1 25 a 00 0
Dundee,	18 a 00	FLAXSEED	1 25 a 0 00
FLOUR—		N. C. SPIRITS—	
Family,	6 00 a 0 00	P. Brandy,	1 25 a 00
Super.	5 75 a 0 00	Apple do,	1 00 a 00
Fine,	5 50 a 0 00	Whiskey,	70 a 00
Scratched,	5 25 a 0 00	WOOL—	00 a 00
GRAIN—		TURPENTINE—	
Corn,	0 70 a 0 75	Yellow dip,	2 00 a 0 00
Wheat,	1 00 a 0 00	Virgin,	1 90 a 0 00
Oats,	50 a 0	Hard,	1 00 a 0 00
Peas,	80 a 0 00	Spirits,	33 a 00
Rye,	1 00 a 0 00		

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—Sales on Saturday at quotations.

Flour—Very unsettled.

Cotton—We advance quotations, as for sales before the Arabia's news. We gave our views some three weeks ago, that the present high price was owing to the demand in Europe, and that when that demand was filled the price would go down. A large sale of cotton goods was made in New York on the 7th, which confirms the opinion then advanced. The sale was 2688 bales, of various grades. We quote a few of the items: 400 bales 37 inch standard A heavy Sheetings, last quotation 9¼, price obtained 6¾ to 7.

400 " 30 inch Shirtings, 6¾, 4¾ to 4¾.

500 " 26 " 4¾, 2¼ to 2¾.

The above afford a fair view of the sale, and will show another thing very plainly, that the American manufacturers cannot go on and buy cotton at present prices and sell their goods at present low figures.

Corrected by JAMES G COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Yellow dip turpentine 2 50, hard 1 50. Sales of 500 bbls. spirits on Friday at 38; no transactions on Saturday. Common Rosin $1. Tar 1 05. Sales of 23 bales of cotton on Saturday at 13 for middling to good middling.

At Charleston, Cotton 12 to 13.

At New Orleans, cotton has been 3 cents from the lowest point. Middling at 11 cents.

At Memphis, on Monday last, cotton 10½ to 11.

At Augusta, cotton 12 to 12½.

At Cheraw, sales of 69 bales of cotton for the week ending on Thursday last, at 12 to 12 35-100. The Herald says that the receipts are gradually increasing. Flour $6. Business rather dull, and river at low water mark.

At New York, Southern flour firmer, with an improved demand; 5 10 to 5 40 for mixed to good, 5 45 to $7 for fancy. Cotton firmer, small sales on the spot and to arrive at 13 for middling upland. Spirits in active demand at 40 to 41. Turpentine quiet at 3 50. Rosins very dull.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

C F Line. Nov'r 13, Str Flora, with goods for C T Haigh & Sons, G Brandt, G W Williams & Co, L Brandt, W J Parker, J Worth & Son, R Jones, A A McKethan, E & L Russell, J M Worth & Son, Mrs E Hall, S T Hawley & Son, J Ottarburg, D Murphy, S J Hinsdale, J Smitherman, R Mitchell.

Lutterloh & Co's Line. Nov. 14th and 15th, Strs. Magnolia and Fanny, with goods for sundry persons.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Nov'r 11.—Schr J A Stanly fm N York. 12.—Schrs John and Emily from N York. 13.—Brig Vesta from Liverpool, Brigs R C Dyer fm Belfast, (Me,) B Young fm Havana, Schrs L P Smith fm New York, Emblem fm Beaufort.

A CARD.—Robert Johnson returns his sincere thanks to the many kind friends who were so prompt and efficient in their exertions to prevent his dwelling house from being burnt during the fire by which his kitchen was destroyed on Saturday last. Nov. 16.

NOTICE.

ON account of continued ill health the subscriber has postponed the opening of his School till further notice. T. L. TROY.

Fayetteville, Nov. 16 1t

Shoes.

A FRESH SUPPLY of SHOES, assorted qualities, just received and for sale by H. & E. J. LILLY.

Nov. 16 60*-2t

COUPON BONDS FOR SALE.

$10,000 COUPON BONDS of County of Cumberland; $10,000 Do. Town of Fayetteville.

The Western Rail Road Company will receive sealed bids for $10,000 of the Coupon Bonds of the County of Cumberland, and $10,000 of the Coupon Bonds of the Town of Fayetteville, until the 4th of Dec'r next.

The County Bonds bear 7 per cent. interest, payable on the 1st of June and 1st of December, and are redeemable 20 years from 1st June 1857.

The Town Bonds bear 6 per cent. interest, payable 1st Jany and 1st July, and are redeemable 20 years from 1st January 1856.

These Bonds are a part of the $100,000 authorized by the General Assembly to be issued by the Town and County respectively, in payment for their subscription of $100,000 to the Capital Stock of the Western Rail Road Company, and are the only Bonds ever issued by either Town or County.

The Town Bonds are $500 each. A few of the County Bonds are $100, the remainder $500.

C. B. MALLETT, Pres't.

Nov'r 16, 1857. 60-tDec4

Town papers copy.

VALUABLE

Town Property for Sale.

THE subscriber, contemplating a removal from Fayetteville, offers for sale all of his Real Estate in said town, among which are several Fire Proof Stores on the West side of Person Street: several Dwelling Houses and lots, among others the Cottage Residence near the Court House; several beautifully located Building Lots on Rowan, Orange and Frink Streets, and one or two Lots in Campbellton.

D. G. MAC RAE.

Nov. 16, 1857. 60*3t

LOST!

A NOTE of One Hundred Dollars, payable to David Sikes or order, and signed by D. F Gillespie and James F. Gillespie, and bears date April 13th, 1857. All persons are forbidden to trade for said Note, and the makers from paying the same except to myself. DAVID SIKES.

Nov. 10. 60*tf

TEACHER.

A LADY who has taught several years, desires a situation in a Seminary, or family school. She will instruct in French, Latin, Drawing, the higher branches of Mathematics, together with usual English branches taught in best schools. References given.

Address A. A. S., care of Editors of this paper.

Nov'r 13. 60-3t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified at September Term 1857 of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County as Administrator on the Estate of John W. Weisiger, dec'd, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate to come forward and make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against said Estate are requested to present them.

JESSE W. WEISIGER, Adm'r.

Nov'r 11. 59-3w

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,

Commission & Forwarding Merchants,

Brown's Building, Water Street,

Wilmington, N. C.

Usual advances made on consignments.

Nov. 11, 1857. 59-tf

TEAS.

OLD HYSON TEA,
Young " "
Imperial "
Oolong " (Black,)

All of BEST quality, for sale by JAS. N. SMITH, Druggist.

Nov. 4. 57itf

The Trustees of the BENNETTSVILLE FEMALE ACADEMY

DESIRE to procure the services of a gentleman as Principal of said Academy, who is a graduate of some respectable College, and capable of teaching the branches usually taught in our higher female institutions. It is essential that he should be a married man, of good moral character, and have associated with him a lady (his wife or daughter would be preferred) who is competent to teach Music and the ornamental branches usually taught in our female institutions. It is believed such Teacher would be well remunerated. Letters of inquiry should be addressed to the subscriber at Bennettsville, Marlborough Dist, S. C. The election to take place Dec'r 8th, 1857.

J. G. DUDLEY, Sec'y Board Trustees.

Nov'r 14. 60-3w

JAMES PIRSSON,

PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURER, TUNER, &c.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has arrived in Fayetteville, and would be happy to execute all orders they may favor him with.

He will also furnish all those who may wish with one of his superior Piano Fortes, at the watch and jewelry Store of R. D. GREEN, Hay St.

Nov. 14. 60-2tpd

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

BLADEN COUNTY.

F. B. Andrews vs Morgan C. Turrentine.

Original Attachment.—D. F. Flowers summoned as Garnishee.

THE answer of the Garnishee in this case having been filed, and conditional judgment having been rendered against the defendant, M. C. Turrentine, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the said defendant resides beyond the limits of this State, It is ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said defendant, Morgan C. Turrentine, to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Bladen at the Court House in Elizabethtown, on the first Monday in February, 1858, then and there to replevy and plead or demur, or the said judgment will be made absolute.

Witness, F. F. Cumming, Clerk of said Court, at office in Elizabethtown, the 11th day of November, A. D. 1857. F. F. CUMMING, Clerk

60*6t

NOTICE.

ALL persons that have given their Notes to J. J. Moore, Surviving Partner, or E F. Moore, Adm'r, must make arrangements to pay soon in full when due, or furnish their own endorser. I have endorsed them for the accommodation of J. J. Moore, Surviving Partner, but I do not intend endorsing them again, as I am not benefitted by the negotiation of said Notes.

Nov 16—60-3t E. F. MOORE.

LANDS FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale about 6000 Acres of Pine Lands near Fayetteville, containing an immense quantity of Mill Timber, and a number of Turpentine Boxes, and several new tasks may be cut There is on the premises a fine Dwelling House, and all necessary outhouses,—Scuppernong and Isabella Grape Vines,—1000 young Peach and Apple Trees of Lindley's best varities; also, a good FARM of about 150 acres cleared; and also a GRIST and SAW MILL; and a fine large Meadow of about 140 acres. The Fayetteville and Coal Fields Rail Road passes through these lands about a mile from the Mills. I will sell in parcels to suit purchasers, but would prefer to sell the whole together. Apply to Thos. S. Lutterloh, Esq., Fayetteville, or the subscriber at Pittsborough, N. C.

J. H. HAUGHTON.

Nov. 12, 1857. 60-tf

LOOK AT THIS AND RELIEVE THE NEEDY!

I AM owing large amounts which must be paid now very soon, or suit and ruin will ensue. I do, therefore, most earnestly appeal to all persons who are indebted to me to

COME FORWARD WITHOUT DELAY AND PAY THEIR RESPECTIVE DUES!

Will give the highest market prices for Cotton, in discount; or, should debtors think that the prices for Cotton are likely to rule higher, at a later period in the season, if they will bring their Cotton forward I will ship it for them, and hold, should they wish, 60 or 90 days, and when sold settle with them by the bills of sale. Come all and meet your debts, that I may be able to pay mine.

From this date until 1st of January, 1858, will sell all Dry Goods at a material deduction on former prices for cash. M. W. McNAIR.

Springfield, Nov'r 9, 1857. 60*3t

INDIGESTION.

DARNESTOWN, MONTGOMERY CO., MARYLAND.

January 31st, 1857.

I never felt the benefit of any medicine so much as from the bottle of BŒRHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS I purchased last fall. I wish to know where I can get it, without fear of imposition. (Signed,)

JOSEPH C. DELLETT.

Nov. 14. 60-2tpd

FOR SALE AT COST FOR CASH.

400 BAGS PERUVIAN GUANO; Also 300 CASKS UNSLAKED LIME, in prime order, low for Cash.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Nov. 12, 1857. 59-3w

Frangipanni,

AN ETERNAL PERFUME; also, Lubins', Harrison's and Bazin's Extracts for the H'dk'f; Preston & Merill's Extracts for Flavoring; Pomatums; Hair Oils; Hair Dyes; Colognes; Lip Salve; Puffs; Toilet Powders; Toilet Soaps; Wood's Hair Restorer, (quart bottles.) Tricopherous; Katharion; Pungents; Hair, Tooth, Nail, Flesh, Cloth, Hat, and Shaving Brushes, &c., for sale by JAS. N. SMITH.

Nov. 4. 57-itf

Pure Wines, Brandy, Gin and London Porter, (Qts. and Pts.) for sale by JAS. N. SMITH, Druggist.

Nov. 4. 57itf

S. M. MURCHISON. A. J. HOWELL.

MURCHISON & HOWELL

Commission Merchants,

No. 104 WALL STREET,

59-itf NEW YORK.

Office Wil., Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad,

Wilmington, N. C., 7TH NOV'R, 1857.

BY order of the Board of Directors, the undersigned will proceed to let to contract all that portion of the line of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Rail Road remaining unlet, between the Cape Fear River at Walker's Ferry, in Brunswick County, and the town of Lumberton, in Robeson county,—comprising 34 sections, with an aggregate of 640,000 cubic yards of excavation and embankment: And to that end they invite Proposals for the Graduation of the whole or any portion thereof, until the 9th of December next—proposals to state conditions of payment, what portion will be received in cash, what portion in bonds of the town of Wilmington, and what portion, if any, in the stock of the Company.

They also invite Proposals, until the same day, for the Timber required for the Trestle Work across the Brown Marsh Swamp, in Bladen county, and the Big Swamp, in Robeson county. There will be required at Brown Marsh, 23,000 lineal feet of Piles, 12 inches square, and in lengths not less than 25 feet; 3,000 lineal feet of Cap Sills, 12 inches square and 10 feet long; and 6,000 lineal feet of String Pieces, 11 by 14 inches, and in lengths of 20, 30 or 40 feet.

At Big Swamp, there will be required 45,000 lineal feet of Piles, 6,000 lineal feet of Cap Sills, and 12,000 lineal feet of String Pieces, of the same dimensions as for Brown Marsh. The whole to be of good, sound heart Pine Timber, free from defects, and to be got from green trees.

Proposals for Timber to be for the whole or any portion thereof; and, as in the case of proposals for graduation, will state conditions of payment, and will also specify the side of the Swamp the timber will be delivered upon.

Profiles and Specifications will be found at the Office in Wilmington, where all persons desirous of bidding are referred for further information.

Proposals will be addressed to the Chief Engineer at Wilmington, and will be endorsed on the back "Proposals." H. W. GUION,

Pres't W., C. & R. R. Road.

JOHN C. McRAE, Chief Eng'r.

Nov. 10, 1857. 59-tD9

Dr. Hawks's History
OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The Subscribers are now prepared to furnish the 1st volume of this valuable work, which has received the highest commendation wherever it has been read, not only for its literary execution but for its typographical getting up. It may be obtained, either from us or from our General Agent for the State, H. W. Horne of this place, or any of his Assistant Agents. The price varies according to style of binding: In handsome cloth $1 25; in Library Sheep $1 50; in half Calf $1 75. IT IS SOLD ONLY FOR CASH. None will be charged, either by ourselves or our Agents. A liberal discount will be made where quantities are taken to sell again

It will be sent by mail to any part of the country, on receipt of the price and 24 cents to pay postage.

The 2d volume is in course of preparation. There will probably be four or five volumes in all. The succeeding volumes will probably contain about 500 pages each, and will be sold at a proportionally higher price, viz: half a cent a page for the cloth binding, 25 cents additional for sheep and 50 cents additional for the half calf binding. E. J. HALE & SON.

Fayetteville, April 29, 1857.

P. S. The Agent and his Assistants design to visit every county in the State, with the book, as soon as convenient. In the mean time, orders to him or to us, accompanied by the cash, will receive prompt attention.

MEDICAL BOOKS.

DUNGLISON'S Therapeutics and Materia Medica:
" Medical Dictionary;
" Human Physiology;
" Practice of Medicine;
" on New Remedies:
Meigs' Treatise on Obstetrics;
" Woman, and her Diseases;
" Childbed Fevers;
" Diseases of the Uterus;
Dewees on Children;
" " Females;
Horner's Anatomy and Histology;
Miller's Principles of Surgery:
" Practice of do.;
Bartlett on the Fevers of the U. States;
Wilson's Human Anatomy, by Goddard;
Ricord and Hunter on Venereal, by Bumstead:
Watson's Practice of Physic, by Condie:
Wood and Bache's U. S. Dispensatory:
Pancoast's Wistar's Anatomy;
Wilson on Diseases of the Skin;
" " the Skin and Hair;
Eve's Surgical Cases;
Churchill on Children, by Keating;
" System of Midwifery, by Condie:
" Diseases of Women by do.:
Ellis's Medical Formulary, by Thomas;
Kirkes' and Paget's Physiology;
Regnault's Elements of Chemistry;
Fownes' Chemistry for Students;
Bartlett on Certainty in Medicine;
Smith and Horner's Anatomical Atlas;
Bird on the Urinary Deposites;
Pereira's Materia Medica and Therapeutics;
Carpenter's Human Physiology, by Smith;
Dickson's Elements of Medicine;
Taylor on Poisons, by Griffith;
Burrows' on Cerebral Circulation;
Wilson on Syphilis;
Draper's Physiology—illustrated;
Solly on the Brain; Hope on the Heart, &c., &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Oct. 26, 1857.

FINE LIQUORS.

PURE French Brandy;
" Jamaica Rum;
" St. Croix do.;
" Holland Gin;
" Rye Whiskey;
" Apple Brandy;
" Peach Brandy;
" Madeira Wine;
" Port Wine;
" Malaga Wine;
" Scuppernong Wine;

These Liquors have no *Strychnine* in them. The only way to prove this is to try them.

And a good assortment of COMMON LIQUORS always on hand and for sale by W. H. CARVER.

Oct. 28. 55-1m

The Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Rail Road Company.

IT is ordered by the Board of Directors of this Company, that for the ensuing year the following instalments be called for, viz:

Third instalment of TWENTY per cent. to be due and payable on the 1st day of December 1857.

Fourth instalment of TEN per cent. to be due and payable on the 1st day of February 1858.

Fifth instalment of TEN per cent. to be due and payable on the 1st day of May 1858.

Sixth instalment of TEN per cent. to be due and payable on the 2d day of August 1858.

This call is applicable only to those Counties East of the Pee Dee, and to those West of Charlotte.

H. W. GUION, Prest.

Oct'r 22, 1857 55-2m

LOST,

LAST Saturday, 31st ult., (during the hours of parade,) about the Court House, or between the Court House and the Fair Ground, a small yellow leather Pocket Book, containing $59, consisting of three $10 bills, three $4 do., one $5 bill, one $5 gold piece, three $2 50 gold pieces. A Reward of $10 will be given for the above described Pocket Book and money, delivered to the undersigned.

JAS. H. JACKSON, Musician.

Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 2, 1857. 56tf

D. W. C. BENBOW, D. D. S.,

MAY be found at his Rooms, during his regular office hours, viz: from
9 A. M. to 1 P. M.,
3 P. M. to 5 P. M.,
where he will be pleased to receive calls from all who may be in need of his professional services.

No inducement will be held out by offering to perform operations for a small compensation: a good price will be charged in all cases. And patients favoring Dr. B. with their confidence, may rely upon his utmost exertions to perform every operation in as perfect a manner as possible.

☞ *All operations must be paid for as soon as completed.*

P. S. Those who are now indebted will please call and settle.

Oct. 14. 51-tf

FOR THE FALL & WINTER 1857!

JUST RECEIVED!

(Call soon, secure a good bargain and save money.)

ONE OF THE LARGEST, HANDSOMEST AND CHEAPEST STOCKS OF

Boots and Shoes,

LADIES' GAITERS, SATIN and COLORED;
LADIES' and GENTS' DANCING SHOES, of a new and beautiful pattern;
YOUTH'S and CHILDREN'S BOOTS, SHOES and GAITERS;
INDIA-RUBBER SHOES, and every article in his line.

His stock is choice and carefully selected by himself, and buyers will find it to their interest to call before purchasing elsewhere. M. FAULK.

Oct'r 8, 1857. 51-tf

☞ All who have lost their soles, come forward, and they will be renewed for Seventy-five cents and upwards. M. F.

FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL
Furniture and Fixtures for Sale.

THE above named property will be sold to any responsible person, upon fair terms, if applied for between the present time and the 15th of December next. If not sold by the 15th of Dec., they will be sold at Auction after the first day of January next, in lots to suit purchasers.

Any information wanted will be cheerfully given by applying to J. H. ROBERTS & CO.

Fayetteville, September 12, 1857. 42-tf

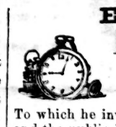
SCHOOL BOOKS.

SMITH'S English Grammar; Peterson's Familiar Science; Bolmar's Fables; Emerson's Arithmetic; Bolmar's French Grammar; Lovell's U. S. Speaker; Sargent's Standard Speaker; North Carolina Readers; Mitchell's Geographies; Quackenbos's Rhetoric; &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Sept. 4, 1857.

E. GLOVER



HAS received his Fall Stock of Goods, consisting of
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
AND MILITARY GOODS,
To which he invites the attention of his old customers and the public in general.

P. S. His personal attention will be paid to all Watches and Jewelry entrusted to him for repairs.

Sept. 15. 43-3m

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

I AM now receiving additions to my Stock of
Watches, Jewelry,
Silver and Plated Ware,
Military and Fancy Goods,
Which makes my Stock good. Those who are about to make their purchases would do well to call.

W. PRIOR.

☞ Watch Repairing done in the best manner and warranted.

Oct'r 1, 1857. 47-3m

J. T. HOUSTON,

(Sucessor to J. M. Beasley in the Watch and Jewelry Business.)

RESPECTFULLY calls the attention of the ladies and gentlemen of Fayetteville, and his friends at a distance, to this fact, and begs an acceptance of thanks for their patronage to the late firm, Beasley & Houston; he will conduct the business in his own name, determined to earn a liberal patronage by correct dealing with all who will favor him with their custom. He has now for sale a large stock of fine

Gold and Silver Watches and Jewelry,

of the latest styles out:

Silver Spoons, Forks, Cups, &c., Fine Cutlery, Gold Pens, Surveyor's Compasses and Instruments, Walking Canes, Fine Violins, Flutes and Accordeons, Fine Double Guns, Colt's and other Pistols, Caps, &c., &c., &c.

☞ Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired; Accordeons correctly tuned; and Engraving handsomely executed by J. T. HOUSTON.

Oct'r 20. 53tf

FALL STOCK, 1857.

B. F. PEARCE & Co.,

ARE now receiving a large and well selected stock of **DRY GOODS,** consisting in part of:

Black and Figured Silks;
English and French Merinoes;
Plain and Fig'd DeLanes;
French all wool Plaids;
Alpacas of all qualities;
Black Bombazine;
English, French and American Prints;
Chenille Shawls, (beautiful patterns;)
Ladies' Cloaks of every description;
Jaconet Edgings and Insertions;
Collars and Undersleeves;
Hosiery, Gloves, Belts;
Ribbons, Trimmings, &c.;
Cloths and Cassimeres;
Tweeds, Jeans and Sattinets;
White and Colored Flannels;
Bleached and Brown Shirtings;
Allendale 10-4 Sheeting;
Bleached and Brown Drillings;
Plaid Linseys and Kerseys;
Marlboro' Stripes and Plaids;
Brown and Bleached Table Cloths;
Towellings of all kinds;
Negro Blankets;
Extra quality Bed Blankets;
Spiral, Brass and Whalebone Hoops;
Good assortment of Hoop Skirts;
Yankee Notions of every variety, kind, and quality;
Silk, Leghorn and Straw Bonnets;
Moleskin, Cassimere and Wool Hats;
Boots, Shoes, Umbrellas, &c.

—ALSO—

A large and fashionable stock of

Ready-Made Clothing,

All of which will be sold low for CASH, or on our usual time to punctual customers either at *Wholesale* or *Retail*. All persons are respectfully invited to give us a call.

B. F. PEARCE. J. W. PEARCE, Jr.

Sept. 7, 1857. 40tf

Lumberton Advertisement.

The Subscriber is now receiving his Stock of

Fall and Winter Goods,

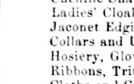
Comprising every thing in the way of DRY GOODS, such as Merinos, Alpacas, DeLaines, Cashmeres and Ginghams, for Ladies' Dresses. Also, Calicoes, Linseys, bleached and unbleached Shirtings, Drillings, Osnaburgs, Kerseys, Kentucky Jeans, Sattinets, Cassimeres, for Pants, &c. READY-MADE CLOTHING, of the best materials and good workmanship. BOOTS and SHOES, for Men and Boys; also, a good assortment of Ladies' and Misses' Shoes. Trimmings for Ladies' Dresses; Bonnets, Mantillas and Cloaks, of the latest fashion. HATS and CAPS of all sorts, and TRUNKS of all sizes; besides HARDWARE, GROCERIES, and a variety of other Goods, which I will sell low for Cash, or upon short credit to reliable and prompt paying customers.

S. W. ERRANT.

Lumberton, N. C., Sept. 21, 1857. 44-2m

FOR THE WEST!

Through in 36 Hours, and Crossing the Blue Ridge in the Day Time!!



C. S. BROWN'S Tri-Weekly Line of Four-Horse Post Coaches, from Salisbury to Asheville, via Statesville, Newton, Morganton, Marion and Pleasant Gardens; connecting at Asheville with the line of Stages for the Warm Springs, Knoxville and Greenville, Tenn. This is the best stocked and best managed Road in North Carolina. It is the most expeditious, safe and pleasant, and at the same time the cheapest route for the West.

Leaves Salisbury on Monday, Wednesday and Friday; leaves Asheville on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday;—running in close connection with the North Carolina Rail Road, North and South.

C. S. BROWN, Contractor.

June 15, 1857. 16-

$50 REWARD

WILL be given for the apprehension and delivery to me, or confinement in any jail in the State so that I can get him, of my man JIM. He left on the 30th ult., and has not been seen, or heard of since. He is a bright mulatto, almost white, about 23 years old, about 5 feet 9 inches high, straight hair, and teeth defective, long beard on his chin when he left. Had on when he left a very good suit of clothes, and will very likely try to pass off for a white man, and make for a free State; should he not go north, he will likely go up in the vicinity of Fayetteville, as he was raised there, and formerly belonged to Wm. B. Wright, Esq., of that place. Any person who may take up said Boy will be entitled to the above reward and the thanks of ISAAC B. KELLY

Kenansville, N. C., Aug. 13, 1857 33-tf

Fifty Dollars Reward.

TWO MEN, ALBERT SCHWARTZ and THOMAS R SMITH, confined in the Lumberton Jail, having broken out, I will give Twenty-five Dollars reward, each, for their apprehension and delivery to me in Lumberton. Schwartz is about five feet high, and perhaps thirty years of age, a Hungarian by birth; Smith is rather stout built, about five feet six inches high, and eighteen years of age,—both had whiskers when they broke out.

REUBEN KING, Sheriff.

Oct. 18, 1857. 53-1m

NO HUMBUG!

THE subscriber is now prepared to fill all orders for

Superior Water Buckets.

He manufactures North Carolina material—he employs North Carolina capital and labor,—and he solicits North Carolina patronage. By giving him a trial, and by comparing his with Northern prices, he hopes to be able to make a favorable showing. A TRIAL is what he wants.

Messrs. WORTH & UTLEY of this place are Agents for the sale of the above Buckets.

G. H. MAKEPEACE.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 17, 1857. 82-y

The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!

A. A. McKETHAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has built up large substantial Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability. He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as good terms as any work done elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand, FINISHED, the LARGEST STOCK of

Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways, and Buggies,

Ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be finished daily. All of which will be sold very low for CASH, or on short time to punctual customers. ☞ He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY Vehicles finished and in course of construction.

☞ All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material will be repaired free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.

May 28, 1853 89-tf

J. W. BAKER

Is now receiving from the North the largest, finest, and most carefully selected stock of

FURNITURE

ever offered in this market; which, added to his own manufacture, makes his assortment complete;—all of which he will sell on the lowest possible terms for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Fashionable painted cottage bed-room Furniture in setts; curled hair and shuck, and cotton Mattresses; Looking Glasses; Willow Wagons and Cradles; Side Boards; Bureaus; Secretaries and Book-Cases; What-Nots; Tables, all sorts; Wash Stands; Candle Stands; Wardrobes; Picture Frames and Glass; Window Shades; Cornices; Curtain Bands; Sofas in Mahogany and Walnut; Tete a Tetes; Ottomans; Divans and Stools; Chairs of every variety.

Fine Rosewood Pianos, one with Æolian Attachment; Rosewood Melodians, from the bet manufactories in New York and Boston, warranted as good as any made in the country, and will be sold at N. York prices—freight only added.

November 2. 45-tf

WHO WOULD HAVE THOUGHT IT?

A new Carriage Establishment on the Military Green, opposite the Methodist Church, fronting on Mumford Street.

GREAT ENTERPRISE!

Fayetteville is bound to Shine!!

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have entered into copartnership for the purpose of conducting the general CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its various parts. And being both practical workmen, fully understanding their business, they have no hesitation to compare work with any establishment in Fayetteville as to style and durability.

One of the firm may be known by reference to A. H. Whitfield's iron work for the last two years.

We warrant all work to give general satisfaction for twelve months.

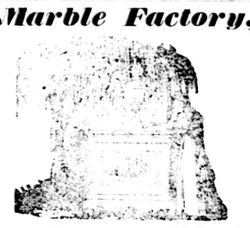
Repairing done in the neatest manner low for cash

PIER & BRANIN.

JAMES H. PIER. JAMES BRANIN.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 24, 1853. 62tf

Marble Factory,



By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SON'S STORE.

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1857. 64y pd

BOOKBINDING

OF all kinds, is executed in the best manner.

Old common Prayers, Bibles, and others, rebound in the same style they were before. This will save the repurchase of new books. Librarians connected with colleges, and other societies, and also gentlemen residing at a distance, will find it a matter of economy to get their books bound here, as a deduction of prices will be made upon large orders: Pack them and send them with particular directions to this establishment; and when finished, they will be carefully repacked and returned without delay.

I have the best stock of materials; and workmanship will compare with any either at the North or South.

Apply for a list of Binding prices before going elsewhere. The undersigned respectfully solicits a share of patronage. THOS. H. TILLINGHAST,

Anderson Street.

Nov. 5, 1857. 54-Y

We call the attention of WHOLESALE DEALERS

TO our present Stock,—and we have recently received—

300 bags Rio, Laguira, Maricaibo and Java Coffee,
20 hhds Sugar, assorted grades,
75 bbls do, Refined, Crushed and Powdered,
95 boxes Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
66 do Fancy and assorted Candies,
100 coils Kentucky, Jute and Manilla Rope,
7 bales Bagging, Gunny, Dundee and Burlaps,
30 tons Hoop Iron,
120 boxes Cheese,
20 half-bbls Super Carb. Soda,
40,000 Cigars, various brands,

—ALSO—

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cloves, Nutmegs, Borax, Madder, Indigo, Spanish Brown, Brimstone, Fancy and Bar Soaps, Starch, Powder, Shot, Bar Lead, White Lead, Putty and Linseed Oil, Window Glass, Snuff in Boxes, Eagle Mills do., in Half Bbls.; Green and Black Teas, Hollow-Ware, Swedes Iron, English, German, and Cast Steel; Plows, Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Trace Chains, Sole Leather, &c., &c.

The above Goods we offer on the most favorable terms to prompt time or cash purchasers.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Nov. 6, 1856. 54tf

SHEMWELL HOUSE,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

East side of Green Street, a few Doors North of the Market House.

THE Subscriber desires through this medium to acknowledge the liberal patronage bestowed upon his House the past year—and as he has just erected New Stables and Carriage Shed convenient to the House and to water he takes pleasure in saying to his patrons and the public generally, that he is still prepared to accommodate them with transient and permanent board, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received. Every exertion on his part shall be used to render them comfortable during their sojourn with him. His table is always supplied with the best the market affords.

P. SHEMWELL.

March 24, 1855. 86-tf

DOBBIN HOUSE!

POWERS & CO., PROPRIETORS.

THE Proprietors of this Establishment announce to the public, that owing to the constantly increasing patronage extended to them, they have been induced to enlarge the accommodation by the addition of an extensive Dining Room on the lower floor, and suite of Rooms on the second floor; thus enabling them to accommodate all who may favor them with a call. And they pledge themselves to an increased exertion to give satisfaction to their patrons.

Spacious Stables attached and careful Ostlers in attendance

The eligible location of the Establishment, with the experience of the Proprietors in providing for the comfort of their patrons, they hope will secure to them a liberal share of the travel.

The Western and Southern Stages arrive at and depart from this House.

Carriages in attendance on arrival and departure of Steam Boats, for the accommodation of passengers. Horses and Carriages furnished at any notice for carrying travellers to any part of the adjacent country.

J. W. POWERS, & CO.

Fayetteville, May 12, 1856. 3tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale, my LANDS in the Town of Fayetteville, about 130 Acres, known as the

MUMFORD SWAMP.

About 80 Acres of it is fine Meadow Land, as the Crop now on it will show. Also, the

Valuable Brick Store and Lot

near the Market Square, occupied by Mr. John A. Pemberton.

A Large and Valuable Lot, fronting on Donaldson, Maxwell and Mumford Streets, known as the Hotel Garden Lot,—could be divided into several Building Lots—very near the new Female High School Buildings.

Also, the Stable Lot adjoining, fronting on Mumford Street.

Several DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS on both Winslow and Mumford Streets.

All this property can now be purchased on favorable terms, and a large part can remain on Bond and Mortgage if desired.

THO. J. CURTIS.

Oct. 10, 1855. 43-tf

ROBERT D. GREEN,

(LATE GREEN & WEAR,)

WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, &c.,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

R. D. G. begs to return his sincere thanks to the public for the kind patronage so liberally bestowed upon the late Firm, and informs them he has bought the interest of J. S. Wear, and will continue the business in all its branches at the old stand, under his entire superintendence.

N. B All Watches left with him for repair will be taken apart in the presence of the owners, and the necessary repairs pointed out to them and a written contract given for the same, which work will be warranted for two years.

On hand and for sale now, the most varied and choice selection of CLOCKS and other time pieces that has ever been offered to the public in North Carolina, which he will sell at New York prices, and also WARRANTED for two years.

All DEBTS due to and by the late firm will be prepared for settlement by R. D. GREEN.

August 25, 1856. 34-tf

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Books of Subscription to the capital stock of the Central Rail Road, from Beaufort Harbor via Kenansville, Clinton, Fayetteville, and West, will be opened on Thursday, the 10th day of April 1856, and remain open according to the terms of the Charter until further notice, at the following places and under direction of the following named persons, Commissioners in the Charter, viz:

In the County of Onslow, at the office of the Clerk of the County Court at Jacksonville, and at the Post Office Rich Lands. E. W. Fonville, G. J. Ward, J. H. Foy, Robert White, John A. Averitt, Jr., Owen Huggins, L. W. Humphrey.

In Carteret county, at the office of Dr. M. F. Arendell at Beaufort Dr. M. F. Arendell, J. F. Bell, L. T. Oglesby.

At the store of G. W. Taylor at Carolina City,—Col. Wm. N. Dennis, H. S. Bell, Capt. Levi Oglesby, Bridge Arendell.

In Duplin county, at the office of the County Court Clerk at Kenansville,—Major Owen R. Kenan, David Reid, Isaac B. Kelly, Wm. E. Hill, Wm. J. Houston, Stephen Graham.

In Sampson county, at the office of the County Court Clerk at Clinton,—Thomas I. Faison, Dr. Thomas Bunting, Wm. McKay, Patrick Murphy, Wm. Faison, J. R. Beaman, Alfred Johnson.

In Cumberland county, at Fayetteville, at the office of A. A. McKethan,—Thomas R. Underwood, Randal McDaniel, Edward L. Winslow, John C. Blocker.

Form of subscription:

The Undersigned agree to take the number of shares of $100 each, set opposite to our names respectively, in the Central Rail Road Company; and in all respects to comply with the terms of the Charter.

Names	Residence	No. of shares	$ Cash	Work

Subscriptions may be made payable in work, and may specify whether for grading or cross-ties; and stockholders shall in every case have preference in taking Contracts, when bids are the same or at Engineer's estimate.

As soon as one hundred thousand dollars are subscribed, the Commissioners of Onslow county are to be notified, and they are required to call a meeting of Stockholders to organize the Company.

March 15, 1856. 13tf

O. HOUSTON

WOULD inform his friends and former customers that he may be found 2 doors below the Cape Fear Bank, and 3 doors above his old stand south side Person Street, where he intends to keep on hand,

Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Collars,

and every thing belonging to his trade. He respectfully invites his friends from the country to call and examine his stock before purchasing.

He will attend to Repairing of Harness and Saddles punctually, and his charges shall be moderate. He would request all indebted to the firm of HOUSTON & OVERBY to settle with W. Overby or himself, as they are compelled to settle the firm's debts.

August 27, 1856. 3 tf

Book Agents Wanted.

THE Subscriber, having taken the General Agency for getting subscribers to and delivering Hawks's History of North Carolina, now in process of publication by Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son of Fayetteville, is desirous of entering into an engagement with one or more active, intelligent and reliable persons in each of the Judicial Circuits, to canvass their respective parts of the State, or particular counties, thoroughly. Immediate application is desired, as sample copies of the first volume will will be ready in a few days.

Undoubted testimonials as to character must accompany each application. Address

H. W. HORN.

Fayetteville, Dec. 9, 1856. 64-

DWELLING FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell the large Dwelling and Lot on the corner of Gillespie and Russell Streets, at present occupied by Mr. Henry Erambert. Terms reasonable. E. J. HALE.

STANLY HOTEL.

THE Subscribers having lately purchased the above mentioned HOUSE, respectfully solicts public patronage. We will spare no pains to render all comfortable who may favor us with a call. Our Table shall be furnished with the best the Market affords.

Our STALLS are in good repair, well supplied, and attentive Ostlers in attendance.

We also have a Large Stock of Goods

on hand, consisting of a general variety, which we offer low for cash or on time to punctual dealers.

STEED, HARRIS & ROSS.

Albemarle, N. C., Oct. 28, 1857. 56-*6m

DRY GOODS
AT FLORAL COLLEGE.

THE Subscriber expects to receive his Fall and Winter Goods in a few days; his stock this season will be found unusually attractive, comprised in part of a large assortment of

Staple Goods; Ladies' Dress Goods; Ready-made Clothing; Boots; Shoes; Hats, Caps; Bonnets; Cloaks; Talmas, &c.

In fact, everything usually found in a Dry Goods Store, all of which will be sold to suit the times to cash and prompt paying customers. At No 1, Floral Avenue, is the place to find cheap, good and handsome Goods. Bear this in mind. EDMUND LILLY.

Sept. 4, 1857. 40-*tf

Sale of Land in Robeson.

BY virtue of an order of the Court of Equity of the County of Robeson, made at Fall Term 1857, on the petition of Charity Blount, widow, and Winnifred Blount and others, minor heirs at law of William Blount, dec'd, I will offer for sale on a credit of 12 months, on Monday the 23d day of November next, being the first day of next County Court, before the door of the Court House in Lumberton, the Tract of Land on which William Blount lately resided, lying in the County of Robeson on Saddle-Tree Swamp, adjoining the lands of Thomas J. Morisey, James Blount and others, containing about 4000 acres.

On the premises are, a comfortable Dwelling-House and all necessary out-houses, Grist Mill, Cotton Gin, and Farm Houses. The Plantation has been fended advantageously and is now in a high state of improvement. About 400 acres are open and in cultivation.*

The purchaser will be required to give bond and approved security.

R. S. FRENCH, C. & M. Eq.

Oct'r 12, 1857. 52*ts

New Goods Again!

THE undersigned has now in Store a COMPLETE STOCK OF

GROCERIES
AND
HEAVY HARDWARE;
—ALSO—
Negro Kerseys, Blankets, Hats and Brogans.

All or any of which will be sold low. Those in want call soon. G. W. I GOLDSTON.

N. B.—A few Bushels Seed Wheat.*

Oct'r 19, 1857. 52-*tf

NEW FIRM & NEW GOODS!
At Pekin, Montgomery Co., N. C.

BROOKSHIRE & COX are now receiving from New York an entirely

New Stock of Goods,

Consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Hollow-ware, Boots and Shoes, Leather, Saddlery, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, and Ready-made Clothing; in fact, everything necessary to a good assortment and called for in the country trade. Our goods were selected with care in the Northern market and bought for cash, and we can afford to sell them as cheap as they can be obtained elsewhere.

We invite calls from our neighbors and the public generally, as we wish to show our Stock, and promise to give our customers good bargains.

W. F. BROOKSHIRE. ABEL COX.

Sept'r 21. 44-*3m

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the President Directors, and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear, at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, for the issue of new certificates in lieu of the originals, which have been lost or destroyed.

One for one share in the name of John D. Toomer, No. 292, 14 Dec'r, 1811.

One for one share in the name of John D. Toomer, No. 293, 14 Dec'r, 1811.

HENRY TOOMER,
JOHN S. TOOMER,
Ex'rs of John D. Toomer.

Aug. 31. 38*3m

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will offer on the 17th day of November next, at his place, FIVE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND;—one half or more is of the best Swamp known in the County, its yield per acre is from sixty to seventy bushels. Said Land can be drained from either side or the lower end. There is about 35 acres ditched ready for improvement. The high land is good and well timbered. This body of land lies between Long Swamp and Rithland Swamp, five miles north east of Floral College. This land will be sold on reasonable terms. Persons wishing to buy would do well to come and examine for themselves, before the day of sale. ARCH'D M. McMILLAN.

Robeson Co., Sept. 9, 1857. 46-*ts

75 Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber about the 20th of May last, a Negro Boy, NELSON. Said boy is about 22 years of age, of copper complexion, 5 feet 4 or 6 inches high, quite intelligent, speaks rather impudently with some stammering. When last heard from he was in Stanly County, N. C., passing as free, and may possibly have free papers. I will give $25 reward for his apprehension and confinement in any jail so that I may get him again; or $75 for confinement, as above, and evidence sufficient to convict any person or persons of harboring or assisting him in making his escape. WM. C. SMITH,

Wadesboro', N. C.

Sept'r 21. 46*tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

In Equity, August Term 1857.

Joel Headerson and Edw'd Hopkins, Ex'rs of Chas. G. Harris, vs. Green Davis and Mathew Davis Executor of Mathew Davis, Sr., and Parsons Davis and Bryan Ragan.

Original Bill.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants Green Davis and Parsons Davis are non residents of this State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, that the said Green Davis and Parsons Davis be and appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Troy, on the last Monday in February next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to plaintiffs' bill, or the same will be taken as confessed, and heard ex parte.

Witness, Edmund J. Gaines, Clerk of our said Court of Equity, at Office, the last Monday in August, A. D. 1857, and 82d year of American Independence.

56*6t] E. J. GAINES, C. M. E.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1857.

Stephen Britt, Alden Britt and others vs. Eli Britt, Willis B. Britt, Bryan Britt.

Petition for Partition of Land, filed in Court.

AFFIDAVIT having been made that the defendant Bryan Britt resides beyond the limits of this State, publication is therefore hereby made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, that the said defendant, Bryan Britt, appear at the next Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Robeson at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in November next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard exparte as to him.

Witness, John M. Hartman, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the 4th Monday in August A. D. 1857, and in the eighty second year of American Independence.

52*6t J. M. HARTMAN, C. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Equity, August Term 1857.

Green Williams vs. Eli H. Scarborough, Alexander McRae, and Green Williams.

Original Bill.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, Green Williams, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, that the said Green Williams be and appear at the next Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Troy, on the last Monday in February next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to plaintiff's bill, or the same will be taken as confessed, and heard ex parte.

Witness, Edmund J. Gaines, Clerk of our said Court of Equity, at Office, the last Monday in August, A. D. 1857, and of American Independence the 82d year.

56*6t] E. J. GAINES, C. M. E.

8 SLAVES FOR SALE.

THE undersigned will sell at Public Sale, on the 23d day of November next, at the late residence of Anderson S. Moody, EIGHT LIKELY and VALUABLE SLAVES, consisting of women, boys and girls.

Terms—Six months credit, by giving bond with approved security.

PETER SHAMBURGER, Adm'r

Moore County, Oct. 27, 1857. 56-ts

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

In Equity, August Term 1857.

Samuel H. Christian vs. Eli H. Scarborough, Adm'r of Kenneth McRae, and Dawson A. McRae.

Original Bill

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant Dawson A. McRae is not an inhabitant of this State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks that the said Dawson A. McRae be and appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Troy, on the first Monday in February next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to plaintiff's bill, or the same will be taken as confessed, and heard ex parte.

Witness, Edmund J. Gaines, Clerk of our said Court of Equity, at Office, the last Monday in August, A. D. 1857, and of American Independence the 82d year.

56*6t] E. J. GAINES, C. M. E.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1857.

Stephen Britt, Alden Britt and others vs. Eli Britt, Willis B. Britt, Bryan Britt.

Petition for Partition of Land, filed in Court.

AFFIDAVIT having been made that the defendant Bryan Britt resides beyond the limits of this State, publication is therefore hereby made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, that the said defendant, Bryan Britt, appear at the next Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Robeson at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in November next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard exparte as to him.

Witness, John M. Hartman, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the 4th Monday in August A. D. 1857, and in the eighty second year of American Independence.

52*6t J. M. HARTMAN, C. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Equity, August Term 1857.

Green Williams vs. Eli H. Scarborough, Alexander McRae, and Green Williams.

Original Bill.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, Green Williams, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, that the said Green Williams be and appear at the next Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Troy, on the first Monday in February next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to plaintiff's bill, or the same will be taken as confessed, and heard ex parte.

Witness, Edmund J. Gaines, Clerk of our said Court of Equity, at Office, the last Monday in August, A. D. 1857, and of American Independence the 82d year.

56*6t] E. J. GAINES, C. M. E.

$500 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, about the middle of June last, a negro man by the name of SIMON. The said negro is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, dark complexion, and has a young appearance, is upwards of thirty years of age; weighing 130 or 140. Has a very small foot. Reads very well for a negro, keep accounts, and is very intelligent. A scar on one of his knees, from a cut of an axe, which sometimes makes him limp. About 35 years of age. Said negro is very cunning and artful, and may attempt to pass himself as a free negro. According to the best information I can get I am led to believe said negro is lurking in Richmond Co., and on Big Rockfish in Robeson.

I will give twenty-five dollars for the apprehension of the said boy in any Jail in the State. I will give one hundred dollars reward for proof sufficient to convict any person in a Court of Justice of harboring said negro; or five hundred dollars for proof sufficient to convict any person of decoying him off. Any information concerning said negro will be thankfully received.

JOHN FAIRLEY

Montpelier P. O., Richmond Co., N. C.

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